

SECOND

G E O G R A P H Y,

FOR

The use of Schools.

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SECOND GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

SECTION I.—*Of the Universe, the Solar System, and the Earth as a Planet.*

1. The *Universe*, as far as human observation has extended, consists of infinite or boundless space, filled with fixed luminous bodies, of the nature, bulk, and purpose of the sun, which are at such immense distances from the earth that they appear to our eyes only as shining points or stars.

The idea of boundless or infinite space is acquired by considering the impossibility of any supposed bound; there being no assignable extent in any direction to which a farther and still farther extent may not be added without end. This infinite space, as far as the eyes and telescopes of men have discovered, is filled with stars or suns, shining by their own light, and millions of miles distant from each other.

2. These *fixed stars* or *suns*, as seen through good telescopes, are found to be innumerable; but not more than a thousand can be seen with the naked eye on a clear night. The brightest are supposed to be those that are nearest; but Sirius, the brightest of the stars, is at least thirty-two millions of millions of miles distant.

The fixed stars are so wonderfully numerous, that the famous astronomer Herschel calculates that, in a portion of the Milky Way, he saw 116,000 stars. He also declares that he observed as many of these immensely distant orbs pass over the small field of his telescope in a few minutes as were formerly believed to occupy the ultimate space of the concave heavens! The positions of 60,000 have been exactly recorded. There are 20 of the largest size, called stars of the *first* magnitude,

65 of the *second* magnitude, 205 of the *third*, 485 of the *fourth*, 648 of the *fifth*, and about 1500 of the *sixth* magnitude ; being all that can ever be seen by the naked eye from all sides of the earth. The others can be seen only with a telescope.

Although light emanates at the inconceivable rate of 12,000,000 miles per minute, it has been affirmed that there may be stars, whose beams, travelling at that velocity ever since the creation, have not yet arrived to greet our earth with the tidings of their existence !

3. Our *Sun* (and probably the stars in like manner) is attended by distinct globes, which revolve at various distances round his body, in periods varying with their distances ; and at the same time turn round on their own axis ; creating a succession of seasons by the motion round the sun, and a succession of night and day by the rotation on their axes.

These globes, having the sun as their common centre, are called *Planets* ; and the whole is called *the Solar System* ; which system, as far as we yet know, consists of eight globes, named, as they succeed each other in distance, *Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune*.

The planets are known from the stars by their steady light and their motion ; and Jupiter, Venus, and Mars are apparently larger than the stars. Like the Earth, however, they have no light but what they derive from the sun. Venus, as seen through a telescope, is like the new or half moon.

4. The sun, the common centre of the planets, is about 880,000 miles in diameter, and is the source of light, heat, and life. It turns round on its own axis every twenty-five days ; and the fixed stars in general have probably the same nature, and the same uses to systems of planets.

It would require more than a million of globes the size of our earth to make a globe the size of the sun. There seems every probability that all the fixed stars are bodies of similar nature and magnitude to the sun, serving as centres and sources of light and heat to innumerable systems of planets, moons, and comets, like our solar system.

5. The distances of the planets from the sun in our solar system, their diameters in miles, and the periods of their revolutions round the sun in days of our earth, are as follow :

<i>Planets.</i>	<i>Distances.</i>	<i>Diameters.</i>	<i>Periods.</i>
Mercury	37 millions.	Miles 3,224	Days 88
Venus	68 ———	7,687	224
Earth	95 ———	7,912	365
Mars	144 ———	4,189	686
Jupiter	490 ———	89,170	4,332
Saturn	900 ———	79,012	10,759
Uranus	1,800 ———	35,112	30,686
Neptune ..	2,850 ———	35,000	60,128

6. But a difficulty naturally arises to the youthful mind, how are these bodies supported ? or what causes them to move round the sun ? The difficulty is only an apparent one, when it is recollected that the great law of gravitation pervades the whole system, and acts on the remotest as well as on the nearest planet. The sun, which is 1,300,000 times the size of the earth, and 520 times the size of the whole planetary system, exerts an energy on all the planets, which has the effect of drawing them towards itself. This is called the *centripetal* force, and would make all the planets fall into the sun were not this tendency balanced by another force. This other force is called the *centrifugal*, or that tendency which a body in motion has to fly off from a centre. The consequence arising from the uniform action of these two forces is a whirling motion communicated to all the planets, which will continue till it please the great Creator, by whose decree it was at first established, to alter or destroy it.

7. Several of the planets are themselves surrounded by smaller globes, which serve to reflect the light of the sun by night. These are called *Satellites* or *Moons*.

In this manner the Earth is provided with the moon, a globe of 2000 miles diameter, and only a quarter of a million of miles distant. Jupiter has four such moons, Saturn has eight, and Uranus has six. Saturn is also provided with luminous rings.

As the moon derives all its light from the sun, it exhibits different faces, according to its position in regard to the sun. When on the same side as the sun, its dark side is towards the earth, and we lose sight of it; when on the opposite side from that of the sun, its illuminated side stands towards the earth, and it is then full moon. As it proceeds towards the full, or opposition, and back again to the conjunction with the sun, it exhibits of course all those variations of shape for which it is so remarkable. It is a curious object through a telescope.

The moons of Jupiter form an exceedingly pleasing object through a telescope, constantly changing their positions from side to side by their revolutions round Jupiter.

The rings of Saturn are also a beautiful telescopic object: but it requires a telescope of high magnifying powers to see the moons of Saturn and Uranus.

8. Besides the sun, planets, and moons, there are other bodies which traverse infinite space, called *Comets*. These are subject to the control of the sun, but move in orbits exceedingly elliptical. Above a hundred comets have been observed; and one of them is known to be 575 years in performing its course in its orbit.

9. There have been discovered some smaller planets, which move in orbits round the sun, but of inconsiderable size, and are called *Asteroids*. There are twenty of them between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, called *Flora*, *Melpomene*, *Victoria*, *Vesta*, *Iris*, *Metis*, *Hebe*, *Fortuna*, *Parthenope*, *Thetis*, *Egeria*, *Astrea*, *Irene*, *Eunomia*, *Juno*, *Ceres*, *Pallas*, *Hygeia*, *Psyche*, *Massilia*.

Pallas is about the size of our moon. It revolves round the sun in four years and eight months, at the distance of 265 millions of miles.

10 The celestial phenomena worthy of particular explanation are *Eclipses* and *Transits*.

An *eclipse of the sun* is occasioned by the moon's passing between the earth and the sun, when the shadow of the moon falls on the earth; and an *eclipse of the moon* is occasioned by the earth passing between the sun and the moon, when the circular shadow of the earth is seen on the moon.

A *transit* is when the planet Mercury or Venus is between the sun and earth, and is seen like a black spot on the sun.

SECTION II.—*Shape, size, and motions of the Earth.*

11. The earth is nearly of a spherical or round figure, and is therefore called the *globe*.

The world is proved to be of this shape,—

1st. By navigators, having sailed quite round it, returning to the same point from which they set out; and all the voyage preserving the same direction, as nearly as winds, currents, and intervening land would permit.

2d. At sea, the first part of ships that become visible are the upper sails; and as they approach nearer the lower sails appear; and so on until they show their hulls.

Also ships, in sailing from high capes or headlands, lose sight of those eminences gradually from the lower parts, until the top vanishes; and on land, any body elevated on a wide level plain, in approaching or receding from it, exhibits the same appearance.

Now as these appearances are the objects of our senses in all parts of the earth, therefore the surface of the earth must be convex.

And this convexity is, at sea, observed to be everywhere uniform; and a body whose surface is everywhere uniformly convex is a globe: therefore the earth is a *globe*.

12. As the earth is at the distance of 95 millions of miles from the sun, it has to move through a circle of 190 millions of miles in diameter in a year, and must consequently move at the rate of about 68,000 miles per hour to perform this journey. This motion round the sun produces the variety of the seasons. But besides the

motion round the sun, the earth has a motion on its own axis in 24 hours, by which the inhabitants in the middle parts are carried at the rate of about 1040 miles per hour, while those on the northern and southern parts from these will be carried at a less rate. The inhabitants of Calcutta, who are $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator, are carried by this diurnal motion at the rate of 950 miles per hour; and those at an equal distance on the south of the equator are carried at the same rate.

13. The diameter of the earth from north to south is 7,912, and its circumference is 24,856 miles. The *ends* of this diameter are termed the *Poles*. The total number of square miles on the earth's surface is computed at $196\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

SECTION III.—*Circles on the Terrestrial Globe.*

14. In order to describe the positions of places, geographers have found it necessary to imagine certain circles drawn on the surface of the earth. Of these circles, some are called *great*, some *small*. A *great circle* is that which passes through the centre of the earth; a *small circle* that which does not. Every great circle is supposed to be divided into 360 degrees (360°) or equal parts, each of which is equal to $69\frac{1}{2}$ English, or 60 geographical miles.

15. These circles, great and small, are named as follows:—

The *Equator* or *Equinoctial Line* is a great circle on the earth, equally distant from each pole, dividing the globe into two equal parts; one called the *northern hemisphere*, in which is the north pole, and the other called the *southern hemisphere*, containing the south pole.

16. The *Ecliptic* or *Zodiac* is a great circle in the heavens, in which the sun, or rather the earth, performs its annual revolution. It is divided into 12 signs, with the following names; *Aries*, *Taurus*, *Gemini*, *Cancer*, *Leo*, *Virgo*, called the *northern signs*; *Libra*, *Scorpio*, *Sagittarius*, *Capricornus*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*, called the *southern signs*. The ecliptic cuts the equator obliquely in two opposite points. The lines that bound it on each side of the equator are called *tropics*.

17. The *Tropic of Cancer* is a small circle, $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees north of the Line, and the *Tropic of Capricorn* the same distance south. The sun in his apparent annual path only approaches so far north and south as the tropics; the space between them is called the *torrid* or *burning zone*.

There are two *temperate zones*, the *north temperate* and the *south temperate*, which extend from the tropics to the two *frigid* or *frozen zones*. The circle which bounds the northern temperate zone is called the *Arctic circle*, and that which bounds the southern temperate zone is called the *Antarctic*. The two *frozen zones* extend from these circles to the poles.

18. *Meridians* are imaginary great circles passing from pole to pole, or from north to south; and by these longitude is measured.

The *Longitude* of any place is its distance from any given meridian, reckoned in degrees and minutes at the equator. Meridians divide the globe into two equal parts called the *eastern* and *western hemispheres*. Of these, twenty-four are generally drawn on the terrestrial globe, so that the space between each meridian, or 15° , corresponds to an hour in time. Every place on the surface of the earth has its meridian, because the sun comes opposite to every place once in the twenty-four hours. In Great Britain the first meridian passes through the royal observatory at Greenwich, near London, and every place *east* of that, to the distance of 180° , is said to have *east longitude*, while every place to the *west* of it, to the same distance, is said to have *west longitude*.

As longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is counted from thence both eastward and westward, till they meet at the same meridian on the opposite point of the equator; therefore, the difference of longitude can never exceed 180 degrees. On the first meridian there is no longitude.

19. *Parallels of Latitude* are circles parallel to the equator.

The *Latitude* of any place is its distance from the equator towards either pole, reckoned in degrees and minutes along the meridian, and may be *ninety degrees north* or *south*. On the equator there is no latitude; that term merely implying distance therefrom; and if *north* of the equator, it is called *north latitude*, and if *south*, *south latitude*.

As latitude begins at the equator, so it ends at the poles, where it is greatest, or 90 degrees.

The difference of latitude can never exceed 180 degrees. On the globe these degrees are marked along the brazen meridian.

20. The *sensible Horizon* is that apparent circle which limits or bounds the view of a spectator on the sea, or on an extended plain: the eye of the spectator being always supposed in the centre of this horizon. The *rational horizon* is the wooden horizon on the artificial globe, and would be the circle that would bound the view were the eyes of a spectator situated at the centre of the earth.

When the planets or stars come above the eastern part of the horizon, they are said to *rise*; and when they descend below the western part, they are said to *set*.

21. The *Zenith* of any place is a point in the heavens directly over head, or above that place; and the *Nadir* is a point directly below, or opposite to the zenith.

22. The *Antipodes* are those people who live at points of the globe diametrically opposite, and have their feet directed towards each other: they lie under opposite meridians, and opposite parallels, in the same degree of

latitude, but in different denominations. the one being north and the other south : they have the same degrees of heat and cold ; days and nights of equal length, but in opposite seasons : it is noon to one when midnight to the other ; and the longest day with the one is the shortest with the other. It is however to be observed, that the equatorial antipodes form an exception with regard to the length of the days, seasons, and latitude.

SECTION IV.—*Of Maps.*

23. A *Map* is the representation of the earth, or of a part of it, on a plane surface.

The *Latitude* of places upon maps is expressed by the figures which run up and down the sides. If the figures increase upward, the latitude is north ; if they increase downward, the latitude is south.

The *Longitude* of places upon maps is expressed by the figures which run along the top and the bottom. When the figures increase from left to right, the longitude is east ; when they increase from right to left, the longitude is west.

In maps, in general, the top is northward, the bottom southward, the left hand westward, and the right hand eastward. When otherwise, the bearings of the map are expressed by a small compass, with a fleur-de-lis pointing to the north, and a cross pointing to the east and west.

Distances upon maps are measured by means of a scale, which is generally placed in one of the corners.

SECTION V.—*Geographical Definitions.*

24. *Geography* is the science which describes the surface of the earth, as consisting of *land* and *water* ;

of which surface the water constitutes more than two thirds.

25. LAND is divided into *Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Promontories, Mountains, &c.*

A *Continent*, which is entirely surrounded by water, and is frequently called the *main land*, is by far the largest tract, and comprehends several regions, kingdoms, and states.

An *Island* is a smaller portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula* is a tract of land encompassed by water, except at a narrow neck which joins it to some other land.

An *Isthmus* is a narrow neck of land, joining two continents together, or a peninsula to the adjacent land, and forming the passage between them.

A *Promontory* is a high land stretching itself into the sea, the extremity of which is called a *Cape* or *Headland*.

A *Mountain* is a part of the land greatly elevated above the adjacent country.

A *Hill* is a portion of land higher than the adjacent country, but less elevated than a mountain.

A *Valley* or *Glen* is a low hollow space of land, situated between hills or mountains.

A person who has never been beyond Calcutta, can only from description form any idea of a mountain, a hill, or a valley; Bengal being almost a continued level, and the most extensive plain in the world.

Rocks are vast stones, rising like hills above the dry land, or from the bottom of the ocean.

26. WATER is divided into *Oceans, Seas, Gulfs or Bays, Straits, Lakes, Rivers, and Creeks.*

An *Ocean* is a vast body of salt water, separating the continents from one another.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of water, generally communicating with the ocean by a strait.

A *Gulf* or *Bay* is a part of the ocean or sea contained between two shores, and runs a considerable way into the land.

It will be found by perusing a map of the world that the terms Sea, Bay, and Gulf, are often confounded with one another: thus, the Arabian Gulf is generally called the Red Sea; Hudson's Bay in North America is evidently a gulf; so are the Mediterranean and Baltic seas. The Caspian sea is absolutely a lake.

A *Strait* is a narrow communication between two seas or oceans, or between different parts of either.

A *Lake* is a collection of water entirely surrounded by land, except where rivers run into or out of it.

A *River* is a body of water rising in the land, and falling into the sea, or into a lake, or into another river which at last together with it runs into the sea.

A *Creek* is a small gulf, or narrow part of the sea or of a river, that runs but a short way into the land.

It may be observed of these definitions, that if dry land and water were immediately to change places, a Continent would be exactly an Ocean; an Island, a Lake; a Peninsula, a Gulf; and an Isthmus, a Strait, &c.

SECTION VI.—*General View of the Globe as consisting of Land and Water.*

27. LAND.—In looking over a map of the world, it is seen at once that the surface consists of various spaces of land, surrounded by an extensive field of water called the sea or ocean. Properly speaking, therefore, each of these spaces, whether large or small, is an island,

according to the definition of that term. But since there are *two* of these of prodigious extent compared with the rest, they are for the sake of distinction usually termed *continents*, (derived from a Latin word signifying holding together, or connexion.) The larger of these continents includes the three divisions of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and is distinguished by the title of the Old Continent, from its having, till the discovery of America by Columbus in the year 1492, been the only one with the existence of which Europeans were acquainted; and from its having been the first inhabited by the human race. The other, which includes North and South America, is named the New Continent. The smaller portions of land which are scattered over the ocean are denominated Islands. A great many islands lying together are called an Archipelago.

28. New Holland is regarded by some geographers as a third continent: but if we consider how much smaller it is than either of the two vast tracts above mentioned, it will appear correct rather to assign it the first station among the *islands* of the globe. New Holland and the islands around it are, however, not unworthy of being classed as the fifth grand division of the world. English geographers have named them *Australasia*, (that is, *southern lands*.) The large clusters of islands in the Pacific ocean have been termed *Polynesia*, (that is, *many islands*.)

29. WATER.—There is, in fact, only one continuous fluid surrounding the land, all the gulfs and inland seas being branches of this universal ocean: but for the sake of convenience, different parts of it have distinct names given to them. The following outline, exhibiting the principal seas into which the ocean has been divided,

will be clearly understood upon referring to the map of the world on Mercator's projection :

I.—The great southeastern basin, the waters of which cover nearly half the globe. It includes—

(1.) The *Antarctic ocean*, which is comprised within the antarctic circle, that is, between the parallel of $66^{\circ} 32'$ of southern latitude and the south pole.

(2.) The *Southern ocean*, the boundary of which on one side is the antarctic circle, on the other a line drawn from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, thence to Van Diemen's Land, and again by the south of New Zealand to Cape Horn. This line forms the southern boundary of Nos. 3. and 4.

(3.) The *Indian ocean*, lying between Africa on the west, and the peninsula of Malacca with the islands of Sumatra, Java, &c. and New Holland, on the east; and bounded by Persia and Hindustan on the north. The Red sea or Arabian gulf, the Persian gulf, and the bay of Bengal, are all parts of this ocean.

(4.) The *Pacific ocean*, divided by the equator into north and south, and inclosed between America on the east, and New Holland, the islands of Java and Sumatra, and the continent of Asia, on the west. On the north it terminates at Behring's strait. The seas of China, Japan, Okhotsk, &c. form part of this ocean.

II.—The western basin, forming a channel between the old and new continents. It includes—

(1.) The *Atlantic ocean*, commencing in the south from a line drawn from Cape Horn to the Cape of Good Hope, and terminated on the north by the arctic circle. It is divided into north and south by the equator, and its branches are, the Mediterranean, the North sea or

German ocean, the Baltic, Baffin's bay, Hudson's bay, the gulf of Mexico, and the Carribean sea.

(2.) The *Arctic ocean*, surrounding the north pole, and bounded by the arctic circle and the northern shores of the two continents. The White sea, the sea of Kara, and the gulf of Obc, are parts of it.

SECTION VII.—*Climate and Productions of the Earth.*

30. If we read the descriptions of travellers, we find that there is a great difference in the climate of different countries. Some are excessively cold, so that all the rivers are frozen, and the ground is covered with snow for the greater part of the year : others are very hot, so that ice or snow is never seen, and the earth is covered with perpetual verdure. Now all these differences may be traced to four distinct causes.

31. The first and principal circumstance which influences the climate of a country is its *latitude*. As a general rule, all countries near the equator have a hot climate as far as the latitude of 30° on each side. When we get beyond 30° , towards either the north or south pole, the climate becomes gradually colder and colder till we reach the poles, when an eternal winter prevails.

32. The second circumstance which influences the climate of a country is its *elevation*. The higher any place is raised above the level of the sea, the colder is its climate. Hence, even in tropical countries, the tops of high mountains are covered with snow. In ascending such a mountain we meet with every variety of climate, from the torrid to the frigid. At the base of the mountain the climate is hot, like that of the surrounding country : as we ascend it becomes temperate,

then cold; and at last, when we reach the summit, we find ourselves in an arctic climate, like that of the poles. Thus the Himalaya mountains, north of India, are covered with perpetual snow. Some countries are elevated plains, or table-lands, like Mexico in North America and Thibet in Asia: such countries are much cooler than others in the same latitude; thus Mexico, which lies in the torrid zone, possesses a temperate climate; and Thibet, which is in the same latitude as Egypt, has a very cold climate, like that of Russia.

33. The third circumstance which influences the climate of a country is its *proximity to the sea*. All islands, and countries on the sea coast, have a moister climate than inland countries, and the temperature is more moderate; that is, they are not so hot in summer nor so cold in winter. Thus if we compare the climate of Great Britain with that of Russia, which is in the same latitude, we shall find that the climate of Great Britain is moister, that the winters are milder, and the summers cooler, than those of Russia. So if we compare the climate of Bengal, which is a maritime country, with that of the northwest provinces of Hindustan, we shall find the same difference.

34. The fourth and last circumstance which influences the climate of a country is its *geographical position*. It is a singular fact that the *eastern* side of each of the two great continents is colder than the *western* side. Thus the peninsula of Kamtschatka, in the same latitude as Great Britain, is as cold as Iceland; and in China, which is in the same latitude as the north of Africa, the winters are very severe. So in America, Canada on the eastern side of America, which is in the same latitude as France, is as cold as Russia; and Labrador,

in the same latitude as England, is a frozen desolate region, almost uninhabitable.

35. Climates may be classified into the tropical, the warm, the temperate, the cold, and the frozen. All countries lying within 30 degrees on each side of the equator have *tropical* climates. In these countries there are only three seasons, namely, the cold, the hot, and the rainy seasons. The hot season lasts from March to June, the rainy season from June to October, and the cold season from November to February. Tropical countries are the most fruitful on the surface of the globe. The heat of the climate stimulates all plants to a rapid growth, while the periodical rains prevent the soil from being dried up, and supply the moisture necessary to vegetation. In all these regions rice is the staff of life. Maize or Indian corn and millet are also grown. Cotton, tobacco, sugar, opium, and silk, are largely produced in most tropical countries. The beautiful tribes of palms, comprising the cocoanut, the betelnut, the tar, the date-palm, and many other species, are found only in these countries.

36. Countries lying between the 30th and 40th parallels of latitude, on each side of the equator, have *warm* climates. These countries have four seasons, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The summers are long and hot, and the winters short and mild. In these countries rice is not grown so extensively as in tropical countries, wheat and barley being substituted. The vine and the olive, oranges, lemons, tobacco, and cotton, are largely cultivated. The southern states of North America, which are in this zone, produce almost all the cotton used in the manufactures of Great Britain.

37. Between the 40th and 50th degrees of latitude the climate is generally *temperate*. The winters are colder and the summers of shorter duration than in warm countries. The seasons and products are nearly the same as in warm countries ; but, with the exception of the vine and tobacco, the products mentioned in the preceding section are not found in this zone. Wheat is the chief article of cultivation in all temperate countries ; barley and oats are also largely grown.

38. Countries situated between the 50th parallel of latitude and the arctic or antarctic circle have *cold* climates. The winter is long and severe, lasting generally for seven months in the year : the spring and autumn are very short, being each about a month in duration. These countries are generally barren, and covered with forests of fir, pine, and similar trees. Rye and oats are the chief articles of cultivation.

39. Lastly, in the frozen regions of the frigid zone vegetation seems altogether suspended. In these dreary coasts the cold is so intense that even the sea is frozen. When the air gets a little warmed in summer, immense fields of frozen ice become detached, and float away into southern latitudes : they are called ice-bergs. The few inhabitants of these countries subsist chiefly on fish. The whale, the greatest of all animals, is found in these high latitudes.

PART I.—ASIA.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. **ASIA**, the largest quarter of the old world, is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean; south by the Indian ocean; east by the Pacific ocean; west by Europe, the sea of Azof, Black sea, straits of Constantinople and Dardanelles, sea of Marmora, Archipelago, Levant, isthmus of Suez, and Red sea. It extends from lat. $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 78° north, and from lon. 26° east to 170° west. Its breadth from east to west may be reckoned at about 7500 miles, and length from north to south at about 5200: area about 16,000,000 square miles; population about 500,000,000.

2. Asia contains, in the north, *Asiatic Russia* or *Siberia*; in the centre, *Chinese Tartary* or *Mongolia*, and *Thibet*; in the south, *India* and the *Indo-Chinese peninsula*; in the east, *China*, *Mantchoo Tartary*, *Corea*, and the *Japanese islands*; in the west, *Turkistán*, *Afghánistán*, *Persia*, *Turkey*, and *Arabia*. South-east of Asia is the *Indian archipelago*.

3. **MOUNTAINS**.—The *Altaian* mountains run along the centre of Asia, from the east of lake Aral to the north-east of Siberia, a distance of 5000 miles: that part of this chain to the east of the river Yenisei is called the *Yablonoy* and *Stavonoy* mountains. South of this chain, in Chinese Tartary, are the *Chamar* and *Bogdo* mountains, and the *Belur Tag*, separating Chinese from Independent Tartary. The *Himalaya* mountains north of Hindustan, are the highest in the world: Dwa-lagiri, one of the peaks, is said to exceed 26,000 feet.

The *Hindu Koosh*, between Afghanistan and Independent Tartary, is a continuation of the Himalaya range westward. South of the Caspian sea, the *Elburz* mountains; mount *Taurus*, extending from Persia into Asia Minor; mount *Ida*, opposite the Hellespont, and *Olympus* northward, near the city of Brusa, famous in Grecian mythology: in Syria, mount *Libanus* or *Lebanon*, famous for cedars: in Arabia, mounts *Sinai* and *Horeb*, on the former of which the law was delivered to Moses. Between the Black and Caspian seas, the *Caucasus* mountains. South of this range is mount *Ararat* in Armenia, 9500 feet high, and supposed to have been the resting-place of Noah's ark. In Hindustan the *western Ghauts* run along the western coast from cape Comorin in the south to the river Tuptee near Surat; greatest height 5600 feet: the *eastern Ghauts* extend from lat. $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to the river Kistna; height 3000 feet: the *Neelgerries*, in 11° N. lat., connect the two former ranges; length about 40 miles, and height from 5000 to 8000 feet.

4. SEAS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.—On the north coast, the *sea of Kara*, between Nova Zembla and the continent; *sea or gulf of Obe*; *Behring's strait*, between America and Asia, connecting the Arctic and Pacific oceans. In the west, *Lerant*, the eastern part of the Mediterranean; *Red sea* or *Arabian gulf*, between Arabia and Africa, length 1480 miles; *strait of Bab-el-Mandel*, connecting the Red sea and Indian ocean; *Persian gulf*, between Arabia and Persia; *strait of Ormuz*, between the Persian gulf and Indian ocean; *sea of Arabia*, between Arabia and India; *gulfs of Cutch and Cambay*, west of India; *gulf of Manaar* and *Palk strait*, between Ceylon and the continent; *bay of Bengal*, between

India on the west and Burmah with Malacca on the east ; *straits of Malacca*, between Malacca and Sumatra ; *straits of Sunda*, between Sumatra and Java ; *straits of Macassar*, between Borneo and Celebes. On the east coast, *gulf of Siam*, between Siam and Cambodia ; *gulf of Tonquin*, between Cochin China and China ; *strait of Taiwan*, between China and the island of Hainan ; *China sea*, between the continent and the Indian archipelago ; *straits of Formosa*, between Formosa island and China ; *Eastern sea*, between China and the Leoo-keoo isles ; *Yellow sea*, between China and Corea ; *straits of Corea*, between Corea and Kiusiu island ; *sea of Japan*, between Mantchoo Tartary and Nippon island ; *channel of Tartary*, between Tartary and Saghalien island ; *sea of Okhotsk*, between the mainland and Kamtschatka ; *sea of Kamtschatka*, between this and America ; *sea of Anadir*, north of Kamtschatka.

5. CAPES.—Capes *Farlasco* and *Murcia*, on the south coast of Arabia ; *Rasalgat*, off Oman in Arabia ; and cape *Musseklo*, in the strait of Ormuz ; cape *Comorin*, south of Hindustan ; *Dondra-head*, south of Ceylon ; cape *Romania*, south of Malacca ; point *Cambodia* ; *Gower*, in the Yellow sea ; cape *Elizabeth*, north of Saghalien ; cape *Lopatka*, south of Kamtschatka ; cape *Shalatskoi*, in the north-east of Siberia ; cape *Ceverovostochnoi*, the most northerly point of Asia ; cape *Matzol*, or Northwest cape.

6. PENINSULAS.—In the west, *Asia Minor*, between the Mediterranean and Black seas ; *Arabia*, between the Red sea and Persian gulf ; *Deccan*, between the sea of Arabia and bay of Bengal ; *Indo-Chinese Peninsula* and

Malacca, between the bay of Bengal and China sea; *Coroa*, between the Yellow sea and sea of Japan; *Kamt-schatka*, between the seas of Okhotsk and Kamtschatka.

7. RIVERS.—*In Siberia*.—The *Ural*, rises in the Uralian mountains, and flows past Orenburg into the Caspian sea. The *Obe*, rises in the Altaian mountains, and flows north and west by Kolyvan, Nayrm, Samarov, and Beresov, into the Arctic ocean; course about 2000 miles: its principal tributary is the *Irtish*, which rises in the Bogdo mountains, flows through the Nor Zaizan lake, passes by Omsk and Tobolsk, receives the *Issim* and *Tobol* rivers, and joins the *Obe* at Samarov. The *Yenisei* and *Lena* both rise in the Altaian chain, and flow north into the Arctic ocean: the *Yenisei* receives the upper and lower *Touangouska* rivers from the east: its course is about 3000 miles. The *Lena* receives the *Olenia* from the south and the *Aldan* from the east: course about 2300 miles. The *Indigierka*, *Kovyma*, and other rivers in Siberia, fall into the Arctic ocean. The *Anadir* flows into the sea of that name.

8. *Rivers in China and Chinese Tartary*.—The *Amur* or *Saghalien*, has its source south of the lake Baikal, passes Nertchinsk and Hotun, receives the *Songari* and *Ousouri* from the south, the *Oughe* from the north, and flows east and northeast into the sea of Okhotsk, after a course of 1800 miles. The *Hoang-ho* or Yellow river, rises on the frontiers of Thibet, changes the direction of its course several times, but finally flows eastward into the Pacific ocean, after a course of 3000 miles. The *Yang-tse-kiang*, or Blue river, rises in Thibet near the Hoang-ho, traverses China from west to east, passes Nankin, and falls into the Eastern sea 100 miles

south of the preceding river: course 2200 miles. In the north the *Pei-ho*, on which is Pekin the capital, flows into the gulf of Petchelee: the *Eu-ho* from the south is its tributary. The *Tu* rises in the Chinese province of Yunnan, runs eastward through Canton, and falls into the China sea. South of this, the *Lisien*, rising in the same province, flows south-east by Kesho into the gulf of Tonquin.

9. *Rivers in India and the Indo-Chinese peninsula.*—

The three great rivers of India are the Indus, Ganges, and Burrairpooter. The *Indus* rises on the north side of the Himalaya mountains, near the lake of Rawun Rhad, flows north-west through Little Thibet by Gortope and Leh or Ladauk, as far as lon. 74° east, where it runs through a defile in the Himalaya, and enters Hindustan: it then flows south-west, separating India from Afghanistan, and receives the *Cabul* river from the west, which rises in the Hindu Koosh range, and running eastward by Cabul, Jellalabad, and Peshawur, joins the Indus at Attock. The Indus next receives the *Punjnud* from the east at Mithun Kote, and flows southward through Scinde into the sea of Arabia: a little above Hyderabad it divides into two branches, called the Fulace and Goonee; Hyderabad is situated on the former: its course is about 1650 miles, and it is navigable for 760: its tributaries are, the *Jhylum*, *Chenab*, and *Ravee*, rising in the Himalaya range, and flowing south-west until they unite above Mooltan: the *Sutledge*, which rises near the Indus, passes through the Himalaya, receives the *Beyah* from the north, passes by Loodiana, Ferozepoor, and Bhawulpoor, and joins the Chenab to form the Punjnud. The *Ganges* rises in the Himalaya range near Gungoutree, flows south,

and enters the plain of Hindustan at Hurdwar; then runs south-east by Furruckabad, Kunouj, and Cawnpore; is joined by the Jumna at Allahabad; runs eastward by Mirzapoor, Benares, Ghazeepoor, Buxar, Dinapore, Patna, Monghyr, and Bhagulpore; near Rajmahal it turns south, and afterwards flows south-east past Rampore-Baulea and Pubna, and joins the Burrampooter to form the *Megna*, which falls into the bay of Bengal. Its tributaries are, 1. The *Jumna*, which rises in the Himalaya, west of the Ganges, and runs in the same direction by Delhi and Agra, receives the *Chumbul*, *Beva*, and *Cane* rivers from the south, and joins the Ganges at Allahabad: 2. the *Goomtee*, rising in the Nepal hills, runs by Lucknow, Sultanpore, and Jaunpore: 3. the *Gogra*, rising in the Himalaya, runs south between Kumaon and Nepal, and then south-east by Oude: 4. 5. 6. the *Gunduk*, *Bagmuttee*, and *Cosi*, all rise in the Himalaya range, and flow southward: 7. the *Sone* rises in the Vindhya hills in the south, and runs south-east. The branches into which the Ganges divides are, 1. the *Bhagiruttee*, which runs past Moorshedabad, Cossimbazar, Plassey, and Cutwa; 2. the *Jellinghee* unites with the former at Nuddea to form the Hoogly, which runs by Culna, Hoogly, Chinsurah, Chandernagor, Serampore, and Calcutta. The *Matabanga*, *Moodamuttee*, and some other branches, succeed. —The *Burrampooter* or *Bramhupootru* rises north of the Himalaya, to the east of lake Mansorawara, runs eastward through Thibet as far as 96° east lon., when it turns south and enters Assam, then runs southwest through Assam by Gowahatti and Gowalpara, enters Bengal, and runs southward into the bay of Bengal: course 1650 miles: its principal tributary is the *Silhet*

river. The *Mahanuddee* rises in Gondwana, and flows eastward by Sumbhulpoor, Sohnpoor, and Cuttack, into the bay of Bengal. The *Godavery*, *Kistna*, and *Cavery*, rise in the western Ghauts, and flow into the bay of Bengal : course of the Godavery 850 miles, of the Kistna 650, of the Cavery 500. Seringapatam, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, are on the last river. The *Penaur* rises in the eastern Ghauts, and runs by Cudapa and Nellore into the bay of Bengal : on the west coast, the *Mhye*, *Tuptee*, and *Nerbudda*, falling into the gulf of Cambay : the *Banass* falls into the gulf of Cutch. In Burmah the *Irrawady* rises in Thibet, flows southward, passes by Ummerapoora, Ava, Prome, and Rangoon, and falls into the bay of Bengal after a course of 2200 miles. The *Thaluan* or *Martaban* river, from the mountains of Thibet, falls into the gulf of Martaban. The *Meinan* river, from the north of Siam, falls into the gulf of Siam : Bangkok is on its mouth. The *Meikon* rises in Thibet, flows south through Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the China sea after a course of 2500 miles.

10. *Rivers in Western Asia.*—The *Meinder* and *Cayster* rise in the interior of Asia Minor, and flow westward into the Archipelago : the *Sangarius* or *Sakaria* and *Halys* or *Kizil-ermak* flow into the Black sea : the *Aras* or *Araxes* from the mountains of Armenia, and the *Kur* or *Cyrus* from the Caucasus, unite and fall into the Caspian sea. In Persia the *Kizilozien* river falls into this sea. The *Euphrates* rises in the mountains of Armenia north of lake Van, and flows westward, then turns south and flows south-east by Annah, Hillah, the ruins of Babylon, and Bussora, into the Persian gulf, after a course of 1800 miles. The *Tigris* rises in the Taurus mountains, and flows south-east by Diarbekir,

Mösul, (the ancient Nineveh,) and Bagdad, and joins the Euphrates at Korna: length of course about 1000 miles. The *Orontes* or *Aasi* rises from Lebanon in Syria, and falls into the Levant sixteen miles below Antioch: the *Jordan* from the Antilibanus mountains, flowing south through Palestine, passes through the lake of Tiberias, and falls into the Dead sea: length 150 miles. In Afghanistan, the *Helmund* and *Furrah*, which fall into the lake of Zarrah. The *Gihon*, called also Amu and Oxus, and the *Sir* or *Sihoon*, rise in the Belur Tag mountains, and flow north-west into the sea of Aral: the course of the former is 1400 and of the latter 1000 miles.

11. LAKES.—*Ourmia* in Azerbijan, in the north-west of Persia: west of this *Van* in Turkey: and northward *Erivan*: the *Dead sea* or lake Asphaltites in Palestine: north of this, *sea of Galilee*: *Bakhtegan* in the south of Persia: *Zarrah* between Persia and Cabul: *Caspian sea*, the largest lake in the world, length about 500 miles, breadth about 200, receives the Volga, Ural, and other rivers, but has no outlet: east of this, *lake Aral*, the second in size of the Asiatic lakes, length 250 miles, breadth 120. All the preceding are salt water lakes. East of Aral, *Balkash* and *Nor Zaizan* lakes, south of the Altaian mountains: north of this range *Tchany* and *Soumy* lakes, and *sea of Baikal*, 360 miles long and from 20 to 53 broad: south-west of this *Kosogal*: *Koko Nor*, north-west of China: *Poulea* in Thibet: *Mansorawara* and *Rawun Rhad* between the sources of the Indus and Burrampooter: east of these, *Jamdro* or *Palte*, a ring of water: *Tonting* and *Poyang* in China.

12. ISLANDS.—*Cyprus* in the Levant, south of Anatolia, 160 miles long by 70 broad, is pervaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of which is called Olympus; it is subject to the Turks; chief towns, Letkosia and Famagousta: population 70,000. In the Arabian sea, *Socotra*, 80 miles long by 22 broad, noted for its fine aloes: Great and Little *Mazeira*, near the eastmost point of Arabia: *Bahrein* island in the Persian gulf, famous for their pearl fishery: at the mouth of this gulf, *Ormuz* and *Kishma*, belonging to Persia: and in the north-west *Kharek*. On the west coast of India are *Salsette*, *Bombay*, and *Carinja*, also *Elephanta*, celebrated for its caves, containing figures of Hindu gods. South-west of India, the *Laccadives* (Lakshadweep), thirty in number; south of these, the *Maldives*, formed of coral, containing seventeen groups called Atollons, and governed by a chief called Atoll: the largest islands only are inhabited: the inhabitants are mussulmans. South of India, *Ceylon* or *Lunka*, subject to Great Britain. In the bay of Bengal, the *Andaman* islands: the largest, Great Andaman, is 150 miles long and 24 broad. *Barren* isle, to the east, is a violent volcano. South of the Andaman are the *Nicobar* islands, of which seven are large and twelve small. The inhabitants of both these groups are ferocious savages.

13. *The Indian Archipelago* comprises all the islands lying south-east of Asia, from Sumatra to the Moluccas or Spice islands on the east, and the Philippines on the north.

(1.) *Sumatra* is 1000 miles long from northwest to southeast; and from 55 to 240 miles broad: a chain of mountains runs through its whole length; the highest summit, mount Ophir, is about 13,000 feet high:

chief towns, Bencoolen, a Dutch settlement; Acheen, on the northwest; and Palimbang on the east. There is a considerable number of small islands on both coasts of Sumatra; eastward, *Banca*, celebrated for its tin; and eastward of Banca, *Billitan*, about forty miles in diameter.

(2.) *Java*, southeast of Sumatra, is 690 miles long from east to west, and from 80 to 140 miles broad: a chain of mountains extends through it, in which are several volcanoes: the capital is Batavia, on the northwest, a Dutch settlement; Bantam in the northwest; Samarang in the south: population about 4,000,000. North of Java, *Madura*; and to the east *Bally*, *Lombok*, *Sumbhava* and *Florez*, islands little known. Still further east, *Mangerby*, *Sandel*, and *Timor*, said to be 200 miles long by 60 broad.

(3.) *Borneo*, north of Java, is, next to New Holland, the largest island in the world, being about 800 miles in length and 600 or 700 in breadth: chief towns, Benjarmassin in the south, Borneo in the north, and Sucadana in the west. The *Sooloo* isles, to the northeast, are famous for a pearl fishery.

(4.) *Celebes*, east of Borneo, a large island consisting of four peninsulas united in the centre; chief town Macassar. The upas tree and other poisonous plants grow here. Celebes is surrounded by many smaller islands.

(5.) The *Moluccas* or *Spice islands* lie east of Celebes: the principal are, *Gilolo*, 240 miles long by 40 broad; *Ceram*, 160 miles by 40; *Booroo*, 90 miles by 40; *Mortyr*, *Mysel*, *Batchian*, *Oby*, *Amboyna*, and the *Bandas*. Amboyna is celebrated for cloves, and the *Bandas* for nutmegs.

(6.) The *Philippine islands*, said to be 600 in number, are subject to Spain. *Luzon* the largest, is about 400 miles in length and 115 in breadth: capital, *Manilla*, on the west coast, famous for cigars; *Nueva Segovia* on the north, and *Nueva Caceres* in the southeast; population 40,000. The next in size is *Mindanao*, in the southeast of the group, having the town of *Sambuag* on the southwest, the chief Portuguese settlement; *Mindanao* in the southeast, in the interior. The other chief islands are, *Palawan*, *Mindoro*, *Panay*, *Negro isles*, *Zebu*, *Leita*, and *Samar*.

The inhabitants of the islands of the Indian archipelago may be divided into four classes:—1. The *Aborigines*, mostly savage tribes, inhabiting the interior of the island. 2. *Malays*, who have taken possession of the sea-coasts: they are a maritime nation, noted for piracy; are divided into tribes, each governed by its own chief, styled the sultan: their religion is Muhammadanism. 3. *Chinese*, who have emigrated to these islands and settled in the towns: they are very numerous, in *Java* especially, and monopolize all handicraft employments. 4. *European colonists*, chiefly Dutch; and in the Philippines, Spaniards and Portuguese. The Dutch are most numerous in *Java*, but have settlements or factories in *Sumatra*, *Java*, *Borneo*, *Celebes*, the *Moluccas*, and neighbouring islands.

14. *Chinese and Japanese Islands*.—*Hainan*, south of China; capital, *Kiun-tcheon*: *Formosa*, east of China, 240 miles long by 60 broad; capital, *Taiwang*: northeast of *Formosa* the *Loo-Choo isles*, thirty-six in number; principal, *Great Loo-Choo*, 60 miles long and 20 broad; capital, *Kin-tching*; *Macao*, in the bay of *Canton*, is a Portuguese settlement.

The *Japanese islands* are, *Kiusiu*, *Si-koke*, *Nippon*, and *Jesso* : population supposed to be 20,000,000. The largest island, *Nippon*, is about 860 miles long and from 90 to 170 broad : it is traversed by a chain of mountains in its whole length : chief towns, *Jeddo*, the capital of Japan, and *Miaco*. In *Kiusiu* is the town of *Nangasaki*. The *Kurile isles* extend from *Jesso* to *Kamtschatka* ; nineteen of these belong to Asiatic Russia, the three southernmost to Japan. North of *Jesso* is *Saghalien*, 450 miles long by 40 to 130 broad. The *Aleutian* or *Fox isles*, forty-five in number, extend from *Kamtschatka* to *Alaska* in *America* : they are subject to Russia.

15. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS. 1. *Siberia*, or Asiatic Russia, is a barren desolate country ; the climate is excessively cold, the winters being long and severe : most of its surface is covered with swamps and forests ; the inhabitants subsist chiefly by hunting or pasturage ; agriculture is practised only in the southern parts. 2. *Central Asia*, comprising Chinese Tartary and Thibet, is also cold and barren, being an immense table-land or elevated plain : in the centre, between Thibet and Tartary, is the great desert of *Cobi* or *Shamo*. Thibet is celebrated for its sheep, from whose wool Cashmere shawls are made. 3. *Southern Asia*, including India, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and the islands of the Indian archipelago, has a hot climate, and a soil generally fertile : chief products, rice, sugar, tobacco, indigo, silk, cotton, and opium. 4. *China* and *Japan* possess a warm but temperate climate, and a fertile soil : the products are those of southern Asia ; besides which they are celebrated for tea and porcelain. 5. *Western Asia*, comprising Turkey, Persia, Arabia, and Turkistán, has

a warm and dry climate : a great part of its surface is occupied by immense deserts : it is celebrated for horses and camels : coffee, silks, wool, and opium, are its most valuable products.

16. INHABITANTS.—The nations of Asia may be divided into three great classes. 1. The *Muhammadan* or Musulman nations, comprising the Arabs, Turks, Persians, Afghans, and other tribes inhabiting western Asia, form the first class. The Arabs are the most numerous and important of these nations. The religion of Muhammad originated among them; and all the surrounding countries were formerly ruled by the Arabian caliphs. The Arabic language is spoken not only in Arabia, but also in Syria, Mesopotamia, Egypt, and the north of Africa : the Persian and Turkish languages are dialects of the Arabic. The Arabs are a brave and hospitable people ; a nation of shepherds, they subsist on the produce of their camels and sheep : they are very fond of horses ; and are notorious robbers. The Persians are a more polite and civilized people than the Arabs : they are noted for their love of poetry. The Turks are famous as soldiers, but their power is now on the decline. 2. The *Hindu* nations form the second class. They are distinguished from all other nations by their peculiar religion, and by the institution of *caste* : they speak various languages, which are dialects of the Sanscrit : they are generally industrious, docile, and acute ; but are very deficient in courage and energy of character. 3. The *Chinese* nations form the third class, which comprises the Chinese, the Japanese, the Tartars, and the people of Thibet, Siam, and Cochin-China. These nations are distinguished by their pecu-

liar features and complexion ; their languages are monosyllabic ; they are Buddhists in religion, and have no caste. The Chinese are the most numerous and also the most civilized and wealthy people in Asia : they are distinguished for industry, ingenuity, and skill in the mechanical arts. The Tartars are shepherds and warriors, like the Arabs. They conquered China about three hundred years ago, and rule it to this day, just as the British rule India.

17. GOVERNMENT.—All the Asiatic governments are despotisms. The three most extensive and powerful empires now existing in Asia are, 1. *The Chinese empire*, comprising China, Tartary, and Thibet, which in extent and population exceeds the others. 2. *The British empire*, including the greater part of Hindustan, the second in population, but third in extent. 3. *The Russian empire*, including all northern Asia, is the second in extent, but possesses a very scanty population.

18. RELIGIONS.—1. *Muhammadanism* prevails in all western Asia : about one tenth of the inhabitants of Hindustan, and the Malays in the southeast, are also musulmans. 2. *Brahmanism*, or the religion of the Hindoos, is confined to India. 3. *Boodhism* prevails in the Chinese empire, the Indo-Chinese peninsula, and the island of Ceylon. 4. *Judaism* originated in Palestine ; but the Jews, having been expelled from that country, are now scattered abroad over the whole world. 5. *Christianity* is professed by the Armenians and Georgians, who inhabit the country between the Black and Caspian seas, by the Asiatic Greeks in Anatolia, the Maronites in Syria, and by the European colonists and their descendants in India and other parts of Asia.

II.—DIVISION OF COUNTRIES IN ASIA.

CHAPTER I.—ASIATIC RUSSIA.

19. Asiatic Russia comprehends all northern Asia ; is bounded north by the Arctic ocean ; south by the Altaian mountains, separating it from Chinese Tartary, by Independent Tartary, the Caspian sea, Persia, and Turkey ; east by Behring's strait and the Pacific ocean ; and west by European Russia. Area, about 6,250,000 square miles : population, 8,500,000.

20. Asiatic Russia is divided into, 1. *Georgia*, south of the Caucasus ; 2. *Caucasus*, including Circassia, north of those mountains ; 3. *Astrakhan* ; 4. *Orenburg* ; 5. *Tobolsk* ; 6. *Tomsk* ; 7. *Irkoutsk* ; 8. *Kamtschatka*. Chief towns, *Astrakhan* on the mouth of the Volga, a large city, with considerable trade and great fisheries : in Georgia, *Tiflis* ; in Circassia, *Georgievsk* ; on the Caspian sea, *Derbent* and *Baku*. *Tobolsk* on the Irtysh, the capital of Siberia, is the centre of a great caravan trade between China and European Russia ; population, 17,000 : *Yakoutsk* is on the Lena. The other divisions have capitals of the same name.

CHAPTER II.—THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

21. This vast empire, comprehending China, Corea, Tartary, and Thibet, is bounded north by Asiatic Russia ; south by Hindustan, Burmah, and Cochin China ; east by the Pacific ocean ; and west by Independent Tartary : length from east to west 3460 miles, and breadth from north to south about 2000 miles : the area and population are not exactly known ; the latter is supposed to exceed 250,000,000.

22. CHINA is situated in the southeast of Asia, between 20° and 41° north lat., and $97^{\circ} 40'$ and 124° east lon.: length from north to south 1400 miles, breadth from 900 to 1300. It has Tartary on the north; Burmah, Tonquin, and the gulf of Tonquin on the south; the Pacific on the east; and Thibet on the west: population upwards of 200,000,000. It is divided into eighteen provinces. In the province of Petchelee, in the north, is the capital, *Pekin*: population estimated at 1,000,000. In the centre, on the river Yang-tse-kiang, *Nankin*, a large city, formerly the capital. In the south, *Canton*, the principal mart of the European trade with China. The other ports are, *Amoy*, opposite Formosa; *Ningpo*; *Han-tcheou*, at the termination of the great canal; and many others. China is celebrated for its public works. The great wall, which bounds it on the north, is 1500 miles long, 15 to 30 feet high, and 24 feet thick, with towers at regular distances. The grand canal extends from Lin-tchin-cheou on the Eu-ho to Han-tcheou, a distance of 700 miles; breadth about 100 feet. Near Nankin is a porcelain tower, 200 feet high. The Chinese are famous for their manufactures of silk, nankin cloth, porcelain, sugar, paper, and toys of ivory and tortoise-shell: the chief export is tea.

23. COREA is a peninsula, situated to the northeast of China, between the Yellow sea and sea of Japan; length 620 miles, and breadth about 200: it has Mantchoo Tartary on the north, and the straits of Corea on the south: a chain of mountains traverses its whole length. Little is known respecting this country: capital *King-kee-tao*.

24. CHINESE TARTARY extends from Independent Tartary to the sea of Japan, having Asiatic Russia on the north, China and Thibet on the south : length from east to west 3000 miles, and breadth 1000 miles. It is divided into Mongolia in the centre, Mantchoo Tartary in the east, and the country of the Calmucks in the west : chief towns, *Kashgar* and *Yarkand* in the west ; *Hami* and *Karakum* in the centre ; *Nertchinsk* and *Saghaliën* on the Amoor. This country is inhabited chiefly by wandering tribes of Calmucks, Mongols, and Tartars, who subsist on the produce of their flocks and herds.

25. THIBET, situated north of India, has China on the east and Tartary on the north : capital *Lassa*, near the Burrampooter, here called Tsanpo ; in the west is Little Thibet, capital *Leh*, on the Indus. Thibet has a great number of lakes, and contains the sources of all the great rivers of southern and eastern Asia. The Dalai Lama, who resides at *Lassa*, is reputed to be an avatar or incarnation of the divinity. The country is governed by the Chinese viceroy.

CHAPTER III.—THE INDO-CHINESE PENINSULA.

26. The Indo-Chinese Peninsula comprises all the countries between India and China : it is divided into —1. *Burmah* ; 2. *Arracan*, *Pegu*, and *Tenasserim*, belonging to the British ; 3. *Siam* ; 4. *Malaya* or *Malacca* ; 5. *Cambodia*, with *Cochin-China* and *Tonquin*.

27. BURMAH or AVA extends from 19° to 26° north lat., and from 92° to 104° east lon. : length 800 miles,

and average breadth 600: population about 6,000,000. It has Assam, Thibet, and China, on the north; Pegu on the south; Cambodia and Siam on the east; Arracan and Cassay on the west. Chief towns, *Ava*, the capital; and *Ummerapoora*. Burmah is celebrated for its teak forests and its wells of petroleum or naphtha, a kind of mineral oil.

28. **ARRACAN** is situated on the eastern shore of the bay of Bengal, between 18° and $20^{\circ} 46'$ north lat., and 92° and 95° east lon.: length from northwest to southeast 230 miles, and average breadth 50 miles: area 11,500 square miles: population 200,000. It is separated from Burmah on the east by a range of mountains, and from zillah Chittagong on the north by the river Náf. It contains three districts, Arracan proper or Akyab. Sandoway, and Ramree. Chief towns, *Arracan*, the ancient capital, inland; *Akyab*, on the coast, has a good harbour; *Talak* and *Aeng*; *Sandoway*, on a river. The island of Ramree, containing *Kyook Phyoo*, with a good harbour, the present capital of Arracan, and the island of Cheduba, constitute the Ramree district. The inhabitants of this province are Mugs, a race resembling the Burmese: they are Buddhists in religion.

PEGU, situated between $15^{\circ} 45'$ and 19° north lat., and 94° and 98° east lon., was formerly the southernmost province of Burmah, but has recently been annexed to British India. It lies between Arracan and Tenasserim, whilst to the north it adjoins Burmah, and to the south is bounded by the bay of Bengal. Forming the delta of the Irrawady, it is flat and swampy, but very fertile. Population 2,000,000. Chief towns, *Ran-*

gbon, a seaport on the eastern arm of the Irrawaddy, *Bassein*, *Prome*, and *Pegu*.

TENASSERIM, situated south of Pegu, is divided into four districts, Martaban, Tavoy, Mergui, and Tenasserim; the towns are of the same name as the districts. Off the coast is the Mergui archipelago. The inhabitants are Talains, Burmese, Mugs, and, in the interior, Karens. The islands of *Penang* on the west coast of Malaya, and *Singapore* to the south, containing a town of the same name, belong to the British, and are dependent on the Bengal presidency. Singapore possesses a considerable trade; the population is about 17,000, mostly Chinese and Malays.

29. SIAM is situated between Tenasserim and Cambodia, having Pegu on the north and the gulf of Siam on the south: length from north to south 800 miles, and breadth about 360; population about 2,000,000. Capital, *Bangkok*, on both sides of the river Meinam; population about 30,000.

30. The COCHIN-CHINESE EMPIRE comprises Cambodia, Cochin-China, and Tonquin: it has China on the north, the sea on the south and east, Burmah and Siam on the west. Cambodia is a long narrow valley, extending along both sides of the Meikon river: capital *Saigon*, on a branch of the Meikon; *Lawaik* or Cambodia, the former capital, is also on that river. Cochin-China is a narrow slip of land, between the sea and a chain of mountains: there are numerous small islands along the coast; capital Hué: population about 50,000. North of Cochin-China is Tonquin, on both sides of the Lisien river; capital *Kesho*.

31. MALAYA.—This peninsula extends from $1^{\circ} 22'$ to $8^{\circ} 27'$ north lat. : on the north the isthmus of Kraw unites it to Tenasserim : length about 775 miles, and average breadth 125. It is not united into one kingdom, but divided among many small states : the principal are, *Queda*, *Perak*, *Salengor*, and *Malacca*, on the west ; and *Legon*, *Johore*, and *Tringano*, on the east coast. A range of mountains runs along Malaya from north to south. Chief towns, *Malacca*, belonging to the British ; *Queda*, opposite the island of Penang. The Malays inhabit the coast of this peninsula and of many islands in the Indian archipelago : they are a hardy and brave but ferocious people, addicted to navigation and piracy. In the interior, tribes of savages have been discovered resembling the negroes of Africa.

CHAPTER IV.—HINDUSTAN OR INDIA.

32. INDIA, situated in the south of Asia, is bounded on the north by the Himalaya mountains, separating it from Thibet ; south and southeast by the Indian ocean and bay of Bengal ; east by Arracan, Cassay, and the Lung Tung mountains ; west by Afghanistan and the Arabian sea. It extends from $7^{\circ} 57'$ to 35° north lat., and from 67° to 92° east lon. : greatest length, from cape Comorin to the northwest part of the Himalayas, 1800 miles ; and breadth, from the western arm of the Indus to Silhet, 1500 miles : area 1,100,000 square miles : population about 120,000,000.

33. India may be partitioned into five grand divisions : 1. The Himalayan region ; 2. the Bengal Presidency ; 3. the Northwest Provinces, comprising the Agra Presi-

dency; 4. the Deccan and Bombay Presidency; and, 5. the Madras Presidency. Above one half of India is subject to the British; but this half contains three fourths of the whole population, or about 100,000,000.

I. HIMALAYAN REGION.

34. The Himalayan region comprises all the hilly country between the Himalaya mountains and the great plain of Hindustan proper. Its divisions are, 1. CASHMERE, an elevated valley surrounded by lofty mountains, about 110 miles in length and 60 in breadth; capital *Cashmere* or *Sreenagur*, on the Jhylym: it is famed for the manufacture of shawls. 2. The KOHISTAN of LAHORE, extending from Cashmere to the river Sutledge. These two divisions are governed by Goláb Sing, a raja tributary to the British. 3. The upper part of the DOAB of the Sutledge and Jumna. 4. GURWAL, between the Jumna and Alakananda rivers. 5. KUMAON, between the Ganges and the Kali. The last three divisions are subject to the British: chief towns, Simla, Landour, Mussoorie, Sreenagur, and Almora.

35. 6. NEPAL, an independent state, extending from $80^{\circ} 20'$ to $86^{\circ} 20'$ east lon., has the Himalaya on the north; Oude, Allahabad, and Bahar, on the south; Sikkim on the east; and Kumaon on the west: length from east to west 480 miles, and breadth from north to south 100 to 160 miles: capital, *Catmandoo*, on the Bishenmutty: population 30,000. *Lalita Patan*, south of Catmandoo, is the second city; population 20,000. The people of Nepal are principally Goorkhas, constituting the military caste, and Newars, who follow agriculture and commerce; there is also a considerable number of Brahmins.

36. 7. SIKKIM, a small state between Nepal and Bootan, is governed by a raja in dependence on the British: the capital, *Sikkim*, is on the river Thainikuma.

8. BOOTAN is situated north of Bengal and east of Sikkim, from which it is separated by the river Tishta: length from east to west 200 miles, and average breadth 90 miles: capital, *Tassiudon*. This country is governed by the Deb Raja. The people of Sikkim and Bootan, and the greater part of the Nepalese, are not Hindoos either in origin, religion, or customs: they are of the same race as the Thibetans, are Boodhists in religion, and have therefore no caste: they eat beef, and drink spirits.

II. BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

37. The Bengal Presidency comprises Bengal, Bahar, the greater part of Orissa, and Assam in India, besides the provinces of Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, formerly belonging to Burmah, and the islands of Penang and Singapore: area about 220,000 square miles, and population 60,000,000. The provincial courts are held at Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Patna. It is partitioned into twenty divisions, and twenty-nine zillahs.

38. BENGAL, the most fertile and populous province of India, is situated in the east of India, between 21° and 27° north lat., and 86° and 93° east lon.: length from north to south about 400 miles, and average breadth 300: area, 97,244 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Nepal, Sikkim, and Bootan; south by the bay of Bengal; east by Assam, Cachar, and Burmah; west by Bahar. Population 25,000,000. Bengal is a vast plain, nearly one half being the delta of the Ganges: the districts of Chittagong and Tipperah in

the east, Silhet on the northeast, and Birbhoom on the west, are hilly. The soil is generally a light loam, in which sand greatly predominates: its fertility is owing to the deposite left by the annual inundations.

The *rivers* of Bengal are the *Ganges* and *Burrampooter* formerly described. The tributaries of the *Ganges* in Bengal are, 1. The *Cosi*, which rises in the Nepal hills near Catmandoo, and enters Bengal twenty miles north of Nathpore in Purneah; it then flows south and joins the *Ganges* at the southwest corner of Purneah, where it forms the boundary between Bengal and Bahar. 2. The *Conki* or *Kankai*, eastward of the *Cosi*, has its source in Thibet, enters Bengal in Purneah district, flows southward, is joined by the *Mahanunda*, and unites with the *Ganges* at Nawabgunj, about seventeen miles above Bauleah. 3. The *Tista*, rising in Thibet, separates Bhootan from Sikkim and afterwards from Bengal, flows southward and joins the *Ganges* near Nawabgunj. 4. The *Dummooda* rises in the hills of Ramghur in Bahar, flows eastward, enters Bengal, passes Burdwan, and then turning southward joins the Hooghly a few miles below Fulta. The *Jenai* is a branch of the *Burrampooter*, which it quits near Dewanganj, and flows southward into the jheels of Nattore, and so into the *Ganges*.

Lakes.—Bengal contains a great number of extensive jheels or shallow lakes: some of these are navigable throughout the year, but most are dried up during the hot season.

Products.—The most important and valuable productions are sugar, indigo, cotton, tobacco, silk, and opium. Linseed, mustard seed, palpa-christi, and sesamum, are cultivated largely for their oil. In the southern parts,

as worthy, or admired as great, have been distinguished for this virtue.

10. Revenge dwells in little minds. A noble and magnanimous spirit is always superior to it. It suffers not from the injuries of men those severe shocks which others feel.

11. Collected within itself, it stands unmoved by their impotent assaults; and, with generous pity rather than with anger, looks down on their unworthy conduct.

12. It has been truly said that, as soon as the greatest man on earth commits an injury, a good man can make himself greater than he, by forgiving it.

LESSON 13.—*On Gratitude.*

1. There is not a more pleasing exercise of the mind than gratitude.

2. It is accompanied with so great inward satisfaction, that the duty is sufficiently rewarded by the performance.

3. It is not, like the practice of many other virtues, difficult and painful; but attended with so much pleasure that, were there no positive command which enjoined it, nor any recompense laid up for it hereafter, a generous mind would indulge in it for the natural gratification which it affords.

4. If gratitude is due from man to man, how much more is it from man to his Maker?

5. The Supreme Being confers upon us not only those bounties which proceed more immediately from his hand, but even those benefits which are conveyed to us by others.

6. Every blessing we enjoy, by what means soever it may be obtained, is the gift of Him who is the great Author of good and the Father of mercies.

7. If gratitude, when exerted toward one another; naturally produces a very pleasing sensation in the mind of a grateful man, it exalts the soul into rapture when it is employed on this great object of gratitude; on this beneficent Being, who has given us everything we already possess, and from whom we expect everything we yet hope for.

LESSON 14.—*Ingratitude to our Supreme Benefactor is highly culpable.*

1. Artabanes was distinguished with peculiar favour by a wise, powerful, and good prince.

2. A magnificent palace, surrounded with a delightful garden, was provided for his residence.

3. He partook of all the luxuries of his sovereign's table, was invested with extensive authority, and admitted to the honour of a free intercourse with his gracious master.

4. But Artabanes was insensible of the advantages which he enjoyed: his heart glowed not with gratitude and respect; he avoided the society of his benefactor, and abused his bounty.

5. "I detest such a character!" said Alexis, with generous indignation.

6. "It is your own picture which I have drawn," replied Euphronius. "The great Potentate of heaven and earth has placed you in a world, which displays the highest beauty, order, and magnificence, and which abounds with every means of convenience, enjoyment, and happiness.

7. "He has furnished you with such powers of body and mind, as give you dominion over the fishes of the sea, the fowls of the air, and the beasts of the field.

8. "He has invited you to hold communion with him; and to exalt your own nature by the love and imitation of his divine perfections.

9. "Yet have your eyes wandered with brutal gaze over the fair creation, unconscious of the mighty hand from which it sprung.

10. "You have rioted in the profusion of nature, without suitable emotions of gratitude to the sovereign Dispenser of all good: and you have too often slighted the glorious converse, and forgotten the presence of that omnipotent Being, who fills all space, and exists through all eternity."

LESSON 15.—*Speculation and Practice.*

1. A certain astronomer was contemplating the moon through his telescope, and tracing the extent of her seas, the height of her mountains, and the number of habitable territories which she contains.

2. "Let him spy what he pleases," said a clown to his companions, "he is not nearer to the moon than we are."

3. Shall the same observation be made of you, Alexis? Do you surpass others in learning, and yet in goodness remain upon a level with the uninstructed vulgar?

4. Have you so long gazed at the temple of virtue, without advancing one step toward it? Are you smitten with moral beauty, yet regardless of its attainment? Are you a philosopher in theory, but a novice in practice?

5. The partiality of a father inclines me to hope that the reverse is true.

6. I flatter myself that, by having learned to think, you will be qualified to act; and that the rectitude of

your conduct will be adequate to your improvement in knowledge.

7. May that wisdom which is justified in her works be your guide through life.

8. And may you enjoy all the felicity which flows from a cultivated understanding, pious and well regulated affections, and extensive benevolence.

9. In these consists that sovereign good, which ancient sages so much extol, which reason recommends, religion authorises, and God approves.

CHAPTER IV.—DESCRIPTIVE PIECES.

LESSON 1.—*The Covering of different Animals.*

1. The covering of animals is, both for its variety and its suitableness to their several natures, as much to be admired as any part of their structure.

2. There are bristles, hair, wool, fur, feathers, quills, prickles, scales ; yet in this diversity, of both material and form, we cannot change one animal's coat for another, without evidently changing it for the worse: taking care however to remark, that these coverings are intended for protection as well as for warmth.

3. Man alone can clothe himself ; and this is one of the properties which render him an animal of all climates and of all seasons. He can adapt the warmth or lightness of his covering to the temperature of his habitation.

4. What art, however, does for men, nature has in many instances done for those animals which are incapable of art.

Jellasore, and Midnapore. Orissa is divided into the zillahs of Cuttack and Midnapore formerly mentioned.

. 45. **BAHAR.**—A very extensive province, situated northwest of Bengal, between 22° and 27° north lat. : length from north to south about 250 miles, and breadth from east to west 200. It is bounded on the north by Nepal ; south by Gundwana ; east by Bengal ; west by Oude, Allahabad, and Gundwana : area about 50,000 square miles ; population about 6,000,000. It consists of two portions : 1. *Bahar proper*, a level country on both sides of the Ganges : 2. *Chota Nagpore*, comprehending the southern part of the province, about 20,000 square miles in extent, consisting of high rugged hills : it is subdivided into Palamow, Ramghur, and Chota Nagpore.

Bahar proper is a fertile country, with a dry and temperate climate : wheat and barley are largely grown : opium and saltpetre are the chief articles of export : cotton cloths are extensively manufactured. It is divided into six zillahs ; viz. Bhagulpore, Bakar, Tirhoot, Sarun, Shahabad, and Ramghur. *Patna*, the capital, is on the south side of the Ganges in $25^{\circ} 27'$ north lat., and $85^{\circ} 15'$ east lon., 400 miles from Calcutta : population 320,000. *Dinapore*, a few miles west of Patna, is a great military station. The other chief towns are, *Chupra*, *Daoodnugur*, *Bhagulpore*, *Monghir*, *Arrah*, *Chittrah*, and *Mozufferpore*. *Gaya*, fifty-five miles south of Patna, the birthplace of Buddha, is a celebrated place of pilgrimage.

III. AGRA PRESIDENCY AND NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

46. This presidency comprehends the greater part of the provinces of Allahabad, Agra, and Delhi, a small

part of Oude, and parts of Gundwana, Malwa, and Ajmeer. Area 88,900 square miles; population about 20,000,000.

47. ALLAHABAD, lying between the 24th and 26th parallels of north lat., 270 miles in length and 120 in average breadth, is bounded on the north by Oude and Agra, south by Gundwana, east by Bahar, and west by Malwa. It is divided into eight *districts*; viz. Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapore, Jaunpore, Rewah, Bundelcund, Cawnpore, and the Manicpore territory. Of these districts, Rewah is governed by its own raja, Bundelcund by various chiefs, part of Manicpore belongs to the king of Oude, and all the rest to the British. The country north of the Ganges is level and fertile; that to the south is hilly and less productive. There are three ranges of hills: the first is called the Vindhya or Bindhyachal mountains; the second Panna Ghauts; and the third the Bandair. The *climate* is very sultry, owing to the hot winds from the west. *Products*, the same as those of Bahar: diamond-mines exist at Pannah in Bundelcund, and stone-quarries at Chunar and Mirzapore.

Chief Towns.—Allahabad is situated in 25° 27' north lat. and 81° 50' east lon., at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 550 miles from Calcutta: it is called Bhut Prayág, being considered the most holy of the confluences of the Ganges with other rivers: vast numbers of pilgrims visit this spot every year. Allahabad possesses a strong fort: population 30,000. Benares, one of the largest cities in India, is situated on the west bank of the Ganges, in north lat. 25° 30' and east lon. 83° 1'; 425 miles from Calcutta. It has been celebrated from ancient times as a seat of brahminical learning and a

place of pilgrimage. The number of houses exceeds 28,000: population 582,000; nine tenths are Hindoos, and one tenth Musulmans. Benares contains a great number of Hindoo temples, and in the centre a magnificent mosque built by Aurungzeb on the site of a Hindoo temple. Many of the inhabitants are very wealthy, and act as bankers and dealers in diamonds and gems. The European residents live at Secrole, about three miles from the city. *Mirzapore*, southwest of Benares, is a place of considerable trade. The other towns are, *Chunar*, a celebrated fortress on a rock; *Gazepore*, *Callingir*, *Chatterpore*, and *Juanpore*.

48. AGRA lies between $25^{\circ} 35'$ and $28^{\circ} 18'$ north lat.: is bounded on the north by Delhi, south by Malwa, east by Oude, and west by Ajmeer: length about 250 miles and breadth 180: population 6,000,000. All the country lying to the east of the Jumna, together with the city of Agra and a small surrounding district, belongs to the British; the country north of the Chumbul is held by rajas in strict alliance with the English; and south of that river the territory belongs to the Mah-rattas. The Doab, or country between the Ganges and Jumna, is the most fertile part of the province, and produces indigo, cotton, sugar, &c.

Agra, the capital, is situated on the southwest bank of the Jumna, in $27^{\circ} 12'$ north lat. and $77^{\circ} 56'$ east lon. It was the capital of the Mogul empire, from the reign of Secunder Lody in the sixteenth century to that of Shah Jehan, who in 1647 removed the seat of government to Delhi. Near Agra is the famous Taj-mahal, the cemetery of Shah Jehan and his favourite wife Noor Jehan Begum, built of white marble. Population of Agra 60,000; distance from Calcutta 830 miles, and

from Delhi 130. The other chief towns are, *Alwar*, *Bhurtpore*, *Deeg*, *Mathura* or *Muttra*, *Etawah*, *Gwalior*, *Gohind*, *Calpee*, and *Narwar*. The native states are, 1. Alwar or Machery; 2. Dholpore; 3. Kerouli or Keroli; 4. Bhurtpore; and 5. Scindia, whose territories extend into Malwa; capital *Gwalior*.

49. DELHI lies between 28° and 31° north lat.; is bounded on the north by Lahore, south by Ajmeer and Agra, east by Oude, and west by Ajmeer and Lahore: breadth from north to south 200 miles, and length from east to west 240. The climate is excessively hot: the soil is dry and unproductive, except on the banks of the rivers. Rohilkund, lying between the Ganges and the province of Oude, is fertile, and produces sugar and wheat abundantly. This province contains some extensive canals: 1. The canal of Ali Merdan Khan extends from the Jumna at Kurnal to Delhi; length about 100 miles: it supplies Delhi with fresh water. 2. The canal of sultan Firoz Shah commences from the preceding one below Kurnal, and is carried westward through Hurriana to Biccaneer. 3. The great Doab canal, called Zabeta Khan's canal, extends from the Jumna, where it issues from the northern mountains, to Delhi, a distance of 150 miles. Besides these many other canals formerly existed which are now filled up.

Delhi is divided into the *districts* of Bareilly, Hurriana, Moradabad, Shajehanpore, Rampore, Meerut, Saharanpore, Sishind, and the principality of Pattiahlah. *Delhi*, the capital of the province, is situated on the west bank of the Jumna, in $28^{\circ} 41'$ north lat., and $77^{\circ} 5'$ east lon.: it formerly stood on the east bank of the Jumna; but in 1631 Shah Jehan built the present city on the west side, and named it Shah Jehanabad.

Delhi is seven miles in circumference, and surrounded by walls with towers: it contains the remains of many noble palaces, several beautiful mosques, and the mogul's palace: population 200,000: distance from Calcutta 956 miles. The other chief towns are of the same names as their districts formerly mentioned, except *Hansi*, the capital of *Haryana*. *Sirdhana* was formerly the capital of the Begum Sumroo.

Most of this province belongs to the Agra presidency; but the district of Sirhind, between the Jumna and Sutledge, was, till very recently, divided among a number of Sikh chieftains. Besides the capital, *Sirhind*, *Umbala*, *Loodiana*, and *Ferozpoore*, are in this district.

50. **OUDE**, one of the smallest provinces of Hindustan proper, situated between 26° and 28° of north lat., is 250 miles in length by 100 average breadth. On the north it has Nepal, south Allahabad, east Bahar, west Delhi and Agra. The climate is temperate; the surface level, well watered, and very fertile, producing wheat, barley, rice, sugar, indigo, opium, &c. A mineral called Lapis Lazuli, from which a beautiful blue colour is manufactured, is found in this province.

It is divided into five *districts*; viz. Oude, Goruckpore, Baraitche, Khyrabad, and Lucknow: the last three, together with a part of the district of Oude and of Manicpore in Allahabad, belong to the king of Oude, a muselman prince in alliance with the British: Goruckpore and the greater part of the district of Oude, comprising the eastern part of the province, belong to the Agra presidency. Capital, *Lucknow* on the Goomtee. Near Oude is *Fyzabad*. The other towns are of the same names as the districts.

51. **MALWA**, situated nearly in the centre of India,

between 22° and 25° north lat., and 75° and 78° east lon., is bounded north by Allahabad, Agra, and Ajmeer; south by Gundwana, Kandeish, and Berar; east by Allahabad and Gundwana; and west by Ajmeer and Guzarat. It is an elevated plain or table-land with an undulating or hilly surface, well watered and fertile. The climate resembles that of Bengal, being more humid and less sultry than the other northwest provinces. The products are the same as those of Oude: the forests produce valuable teak. The southeastern part of the province, called "the ceded districts on the Nerbudda," belongs to the British: it is divided into the districts of Saugor, Hosungabad, and Jubbulpore. The rest of the province is partitioned among a number of Mahratta chiefs, as follows: 1. **SINDIA** possesses Chanderri, Cutchwarra, Oujein, Hindia, and part of Omutwarra and Raisseen, besides some territory in Agra and Candeish: chief towns, Oujein on the Sipra, the former capital, and Gwalior, a strong fortress in Agra, the present capital. 2. **HOLKAR** possesses a territory on both sides of the Nerbudda, and some detached districts: capital Indore; south of this Mow. 3. **BHOPAL**, with a capital of the same name. 4. **DHAR**, and 5. **DEWAS**, two small principalities near Holkar's territory. 6. The **KOTAH RAJA** possesses part of Soandwarra near the river Chumbul.

52. **AJMEER**.—This extensive province, situated in the west of India, between 24° and 31° north lat., is 350 miles in length from north to south, and 200 in average breadth. It has Mooltan, Lahore, and Delhi, on the north; Guzarat and Malwa on the south; Delhi, Agra, and Malwa, on the east; Mooltan and Scinde on the west. Ajmeer is one of the hottest countries in

India: the soil is sandy and unfruitful: the western part is a complete desert, consisting of sand hills, and almost uninhabited. It is scantily supplied with water, and the inhabitants are obliged to dig wells of great depth for irrigation. The *products* are grain and pulse: water-melons attain an extraordinary size: camels, antelopes, and wild asses, are numerous. The common people are called Jats; the high caste are Rajpoots.

This province is divided into nine principalities, and two districts belonging to the British: the former are, 1. *Bhatty country*, belonging to Zabeta Khan; 2. *Jaipore* and *Shekawatee*, to the raja of Jaipore: 3. *Dikaneer*; 4. *Jesulmeer*; 5. *Jodhpore*; 6. *Bundi*; 7. *Kotah*; 8. *Oudipore*; and 9. *Serowi*, are governed by their respective rajas. Each principality possesses a capital of the same name. *Ajmeer* in the centre, with a capital of that name, and *Neemuch* in the southeast, belong to the British.

53. LAHORE and MOOLTAN occupy the northwest extremity of India; the former extending from 30° to 34° and the latter from 24° to 30° north lat. Lahore is 340 miles in length and about 230 in breadth. As the greater part of Mooltan is now united to Lahore, they will be described together under the name of the PUNJAB.

The Punjab forms a great triangle, the northeastern side being formed by the Himalaya mountains, the southeastern by the Sutledge, and the western by the Indus: length from north to south about 500 miles, and average breadth 200. It has Little Thibet on the northeast, Afghanistan on the west, Delhi and Ajmeer on the southeast. The climate is temperate, and the winters colder than in any other province of Hindustan.

Most of its surface is sandy and barren, except on the banks of the rivers, where it produces wheat, barley, and grain. There is a great mine of rock salt at Pind-Dadel-Khan, on the Jhylum, northwest of Lahore. The northern part of this country, called the Kohistan, is cold and mountainous. Chief towns: *Lahore* the capital, on the south bank of the Ravee, in $31^{\circ} 36'$ north lat. and $74^{\circ} 3'$ east lon., 1356 miles from Calcutta, contains ruins of many fine buildings, and was formerly a great city. *Moollan*, southwest of Lahore, in north lat. $30^{\circ} 8'$ and east lon. $74^{\circ} 7'$, on the Chinab, is surrounded by a wall of forty to fifty feet high, with towers: it is noted for the manufacture of silks and carpets. *Amritsir*, the sacred city of the Sikhs, forty miles northeast of Lahore, is the centre of a considerable trade, and the residence of many rich bankers and merchants: it contains a tank called 'Amritsir,' whence the city takes its name. On the northwest, *Attock*, a fortified town on the Indus, across which there is a bridge of boats. *Peshawur*, on the Cabul river, *Dera Ismael Khan*, and *Dera Ghazee Khan*, on the western side of the Indus in Afghanistan, belong to the Lahore raja.

Note. Since the campaign of 1846 the country between the Bayas and Sutledge, called the Jullunder Doab, has been annexed to the British territory; and the hill country in the north has been granted to Golab Sing, a raja tributary to the British.

54. BHAWULPORE, a long strip of country extending along the south side of the Sutledge and Indus, is governed by a raja; it forms part of the province of Mooltan: the capital, *Bhawulpore*, on the Sutledge, is a place of very extensive trade.

IV. DECCAN AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

•55. The Deccan comprises all that part of India lying between the rivers Nerbudda and Kistna. It is divided into ten provinces, as follows: *three in the west*, viz. Candeish, Aurungabad, and Bejapore; *two in the east*, Orissa and the Circars; and *five in the interior*, Hyderabad, Beder, Nandere, Berar, and Gundwana. The eastern and western provinces belong almost entirely to the British, while the interior belong to the nizam and raja of Nagpore: the greater part of Orissa appertains to the presidency of Bengal; its southern extremity and the Circars are attached to that of Madras. The Bombay presidency consists of the greater part of Bejapore, Aurungabad, and Candeish, in the Deccan; part of Guzurat, and the whole of Sinde in northern Hindustan. Exclusive of Sinde, its area is about 65,000 square miles, and population 6,640,000. It is divided into eleven districts, viz. the island of Bombay; *in the north*, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and Baroach; *in the south*, Darwar, Candeish, north Concan, south Concan, Poona, and Ahmednugur.

56. *Chief Towns.*—*Bombay*, the capital, is built on the southern extremity of an island, lying west of Concan in Bejapore, in north lat. $18^{\circ} 56'$, and east lon. $72^{\circ} 57'$: it lies south of the island of Salsette, to which it is joined by a causeway. Bombay possesses the finest harbour in India, and extensive docks for ship-building: the fort lies south of the town, and contains the government house and other public buildings. Population of Bombay 230,000: distance from Calcutta 1301 miles. The Parsees are the most wealthy and enterprising part of the population. *Surat*, a populous and commercial city, is situated on the south bank of the river Tuptee,

about twenty miles from the sea, in north lat. $21^{\circ} 13'$, and east lon. $73^{\circ} 3'$: population about 300,000. Since the establishment of Bombay it has declined, but is still the greatest city in the west of India. *Baroach*, on the north bank of the Nerbudda, is famous for its white cotton cloths: it carries on considerable trade with Bombay and Surat: population 38,000. *Ahmedabad*, on the Subermatty river, is a fortified city, formerly the capital of Guzarat, and a place of extensive commerce: population 100,000. *Poona*, in Aurungabad, 98 miles southcast of Bombay, on the Moota river, was formerly the capital of the Mahratta empire: population 100,000.

57. **SINDE**, an extensive province, the most westerly in India, extends from the Arabian sea to $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north lat. It consists of the delta of the Indus, and the country on its banks: it has Mooltan on the north, the sea on the south, Ajmeer east, and Beloochistan west: length about 300 miles, and average breadth 80. The country is a vast level plain, with a few low hills in some districts: except on the banks of the Indus and its branches, the soil is barren and sandy. The climate is dry and exceedingly hot in the summer: very little rain falls in this province. This country was governed by the Ameers of Sind, of Beloochee origin: in 1843 it was conquered by General Napier, and is now annexed to the Bombay presidency.

Chief Towns.—*Hyderabad*, the capital, is situated on the east or Fylalce arm of the Indus: it is a place of some trade, and possesses a fort on a hill. The other towns are, *Tatta*; *Kurachee*, a seaport west of the Indus; eastward, *Umerkote* in the desert; northward *Hala*, *Shewan* with a castle, *Shikarpore*, and *Sukker*, all on the Indus.

58. **CUTCH**, a principality lying east of **Sinde**, between 22° and 25° north lat. and 68° and 72° east lon. On the north it has the great sandy desert, on the south and east the gulf of Cutch, and on the west the **Koree** or eastern outlet of the **Indus**: length 160 miles, breadth 100: population 400,000. It is naturally divided into two portions: 1. the northern part, called the **Runn**, is an extensive salt morass, 160 miles long from east to west, and varying in breadth from 4 to 60 miles. During the rainy season the **Runn** is converted into a lake. 2. The southern part is traversed from east to west by a range of rocky hills. The soil is clay covered with deep sand. The chief export is cotton; and grain is imported in return: the horses are much esteemed: wild asses are numerous in the northern part of the province.

Chief Towns.—**Booj**, the modern capital, is a fortified town and the residence of the **rao** of Cutch; population 20,000. East of **Booj**, **Anjar**; **Mandavee**, the chief seaport, on the north side of the gulf of Cutch, has a population of 50,000, and carries on an extensive maritime trade with the eastern coast of Africa, Arabia, and Persia. **Luckput-Bunder** is on the east bank of the **Koree**.

59. **GUZARAT**, situated between 21° and 24° north lat., is bounded on the north by **Ajmeer**; south by the sea and **Aurangabad**; east by **Malwa** and **Kandeish**; west by **Cutch**, **Sinde**, and the sea; length 300 miles, and average breadth 180. It is generally level, with a sandy but productive soil, and a hot climate. The southern and southeastern parts, which are watered by the **Mhye**, **Tuptee**, **Nerbudda**, and **Subermatty**, are the most fertile, and contain the principal towns. The products are those of the other Indian provinces; be-

sides which it is noted for horses, bullocks, and cattle. The greater part of the province belongs to the British, and is annexed to the Bombay presidency. In the south is the territory of the Guicowar raja, to whom the whole province was once tributary.

Chief Towns.—*Ahmedabad* the capital, and *Surat* on the Tuptee, formerly mentioned : *Cambay* on the Mhye, and *Baroach* on the Nerbudda, possess a considerable trade with Bombay and Surat : *Baroda*, the capital of the Guicowar, population 100,000 : *Bhow-nugur*, *Goga*, *Chumpaneer*, *Junaghur*, *Poor-Bunder*, and other small towns. The territory of the Guicowar occupies the southern part of the province between the Mhye and Nerbudda : its area is 25,000 square miles, and population about 2,000,000 : it is fertile and well cultivated.

60. CANDEISH, between 20° and 22° north lat., and 73° and 77° east lon., is bounded north by Malwa, south by Aurungabad and Berar, east by Berar and Gundwana, and west by Guzarat : length from east to west 210 miles, and average breadth 80. It is generally a level country although surrounded by mountains, well watered by the Nerbudda and Tuptee and their tributaries, and possesses a fertile soil. It was devastated by the Mahrattas and Pindarries ; hence a great part is still uncultivated and covered with jungle.

Chief Towns.—*Boorhanpore*, the former capital, on the northwest bank of the Tuptee, is a well built city : the merchants are mostly musulmans of Arab origin. *Aseerghur*, northeast of Boorhanpore, a strong fortress on the top of a hill, has been twice besieged and taken by the British forces. On the south bank of the Nerbudda, *Hindia* in the territory of Sindia.

61. AURUNGABAD, between 18° and 21° north lat.,

has Guzarat, Candeish, and Berar, on the north, Bejapore on the south, Beder and Hyderabad on the east, and the Arabian sea on the west : length 300 miles and breadth 160. It is generally mountainous, being traversed from north to south by the western Ghauts. The country lying east of the ghauts is a table-land about 1800 feet above the sea level : the soil is fertile and the climate temperate. The capital, *Aurungabad*, in the Nizam's territory, situated on the small river *Kowlah*, was built by Aurungzeb, and was long the residence of the nizams : it has now fallen to decay : population 60,000. Southwest of this, *Ahmed-nugur*, a fortified city built by Ahmed Nizam Shah in 1493 ; population 20,000. The other towns are *Poona*, (formerly mentioned,) *Dowlatabad*, *Jalna*, and *Bassein*.

62. BEJAPORE, between 15° and 18° north lat., and 73° and 76° east lon., is bounded on the north by Aurungabad, south by Canara, east by Hyderabad and Beder, and west by the Indian ocean : length 320 miles and breadth 200. It resembles Aurungabad in the character of the country, soil, and climate. The tract between the ghauts and ocean, called the Concan, is rocky and barren. The capital, *Bejapore* (*Vijaya-pura*), was formerly an immense city, and is surrounded by a wall eight miles in circuit : it contains the ruins of many splendid edifices. The other towns are *Sattara*, *Goa*, *Bijanugur*, *Warree*, *Colapore*, *Darwar*, *Shahnoor*, &c. The districts of Darwar in the south, and of Concan in the west, belong to the British ; the rest of the province is divided among the native states : these are, 1. the raja of Sattara, who possesses the northern part of the province ; population 1,500,000 : 2. Kholapore south of Sattara : 3. Sawunt Waree, a small state in the

Concan : 4. the eastern part of the province belongs to the Nizam. South of Sawunt Waree is the Portuguese settlement of Goa.

63. THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY is comprised between 16° and 21° north lat. ; area 88,884 square miles. It consists of the provinces of Hyderabad, Beder, Nandere, part of Berar, and the eastern portions of Aurungabad and Bejapore. It has the provinces of Candeish and Malwa on the north ; Mysore, Carnatic, and Circars, on the southeast ; the raja of Nagpore's territory on the northeast ; Aurungabad and Bejapore on the west. The whole of this territory is a table-land, hilly but not mountainous, well watered by the Godavery, Kistna, Tuptee, and their tributaries, with a fertile soil and temperate climate. It is however ill cultivated, and sparingly inhabited, owing to the oppression of the Nizam's government. The capital, *Hyderabad*, in the south, situated on both sides of the Musah, a tributary of the Kistna, is surrounded by a wall, and contains the Nizam's palace, numerous mosques, and other public buildings : population 200,000 : it was formerly the capital of the Deccan, and is still one of the most populous cities therein : lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$ north, lon. $78^{\circ} 42'$ east. The other towns are *Golconda*, (celebrated for diamond-mines,) *Nandere*, *Aurungabad*, *Beder*, *Idulabad*, *Kholapore*, *Jaferabad*, *Nirmul*, &c.

64. THE NAGPORE RAJA'S TERRITORY comprises part of Berar and Gundwana, and extends from 18° to 23° north lat., and from $78\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 83° east lon. : the greatest length from north to south is about 290 miles, and greatest breadth 240 : area 56,723 square miles : population 3,000,000. It is bounded on the north and east by Gundwana ; on the west and south by the Nizam's

territory. A great portion of this territory is mountainous, barren, covered with jungle, and thinly inhabited. The western parts, comprising the districts of Nagpore and the country on the Wurda and Wyne-Gunga rivers, are the best cultivated. *Nagpore*, formerly the capital of the eastern Mahrattas, situated on a high well-watered plain, is an extensive and populous though meanly built city, having 80,000 inhabitants: lat. $21^{\circ} 9'$ north, lon. $79^{\circ} 45'$ east: distance from Calcutta 733 miles. The other chief towns are, *Ruttunpore*, *Ryepore*, *Chandah*, and *Hingunghat*.

V. MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

65. The Madras presidency comprises India south of the Kistna and the Northern Circars in the Deccan: area 142,000 square miles; population 13,000,000. On the *eastern* coast are the Carnatic and Circars: on the *western*, Malabar, Canara; Travancore, and Cochin; in the *centre*, Mysore and Coimbeetoor. It is divided into twenty-one districts, having capitals generally of the same name, viz. in the *east*, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajmundry, Masulipatam, Guntoor, Nellore, north Arcot, south Arcot, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, Dindigal, and Tinnevely, besides the city and district of Madras; in the *west* Canara and Malabar; in the *centre* Bellary, Cudapa, Salem, and Coimbeetoor. Travancore and Cochin are governed by rajas under British protection. The city of *Madras*, the capital of this presidency, situated on the Coromandel coast, in north lat. $13^{\circ} 4'$, east lon. $80^{\circ} 19'$, is a large town with a considerable trade; population 120,000. The principal public buildings are, the government-house, exchange, naval hospital, &c.: near the town is Fort St. George, a consi-

derable fortress. Madras has no harbour, but only an open road : ships are obliged to anchor at about two miles from the shore.

66. **NORTHERN CIRCARS.**—This large maritime province lies between 15° and 20° north lat. and between 80° and 86° east lon., extending from the Chilka lake on the north to the river Gondegama on the south. It has the Cuttack district in Orissa on the north; the Carnatic on the south; the bay of Bengal on the east; Orissa, the dominions of the raja of Nagpore and of the Nizam on the west : length 470 miles, average breadth 80 miles : area 38,000 square miles : population about 4,000,000. A continued range of mountains, extending from the Chilka lake to the Godavery, forms the western boundary of the province. The strip of land between this range and the sea coast is hilly and moderately productive. The southern part of the province about the Godavery and Kistna is level, very fertile, and well cultivated. Sugar, cotton, and tobacco, are produced : teak forests flourish on the hills ; and ships are built at Corinja, at the mouth of the Godavery. Chief towns, *Chicakole, Condapilly, Vizagapatam, Ellore, Guntoor, Rajmundry* on the Godavery, *Ganjam*, and *Burhampore*.

67. **CARNATIC**, the most southerly province of India, extends from 8° to 18° north lat., and from 77° to 81° east lon. : length from north to south 560 miles, and average breadth 75 miles. It has on the north the Circars ; on the south and east the bay of Bengal ; on the west Coimbetoor, Mysore, and the ceded districts : population about 6,000,000. The chain of hills called the eastern Ghauts, extending in a straight line from $11^{\circ} 20'$ to 16° north lat., divides the province into two

portions, called Carnatic Balaghaut and Carnatic Pāyēnghaut. It is further divided in its length into three parts, southern, central, and northern Carnatic: the first includes the country south of the Coleroon; the second that between the Coleroon and Penaur; and the third, that north of the Penaur. Chief towns: 1. in South Carnatic, *Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Trankhebar, Negapatam, Tinnevely, and Nagore*: 2. in Central Carnatic, *Madras, Pondicherry, Arcot, Wallajahabad, Vellore, Chingleput, Pulicat, and Nellore*: 3. in North Carnatic, *Angole, Carwaree, and Saumgaum*. The soil is generally sandy and not very fertile: rice, cotton, and a little indigo, are the chief products: the climate is considered the hottest in India.

68. **MYSORE**, situated between the 11th and 15th degrees of north lat., occupies the central part of southern India. It is the highest part of the table-land of peninsular India, being about 3000 feet above the sea level: length about 250 miles, breadth 140, area 29,750 square miles: population about 3,000,000. Owing to its elevation, the climate is remarkably cool and temperate; the soil is fertile, yielding the products both of tropical and temperate climates. *Seringapatam*, the modern capital, is situated on an island surrounded by the river Caverry, at the western extremity of which is a strong fort: it contains a palace and a mausoleum inclosing the remains of Hyder and Tippoo. The other towns are, *Mysore* the ancient capital, *Bangalore* a great military station, *Chittledroog*, and *Sera*. North of Mysore are the collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah, called the Balaghaut ceded districts; south of it, Coimbatore.

69. **CANARA AND MALABAR** are two districts on

The western coast, between the ghauts and the sea. CANARA is about 200 miles in length by 35 in breadth. It is a rugged, uneven country, but well supplied with water, and therefore in many places fruitful. The capital, *Mangalore*, is situated on a salt-water lake communicating with the sea: it carries on a considerable maritime trade. The Hindoo sect of Jains are numerous in this province. MALABAR, having Canara on the north and Cochin on the south, is 155 miles long by 35 broad: it is well watered and generally fertile: teak wood and black pepper are the most valuable products. Chief towns, *Cannanore*, the capital, on a small bay, *Tellicherry*, and *Calicut*.

70. COCHIN AND TRAVANCORE are two native principalities lying south of the preceding districts. COCHIN, between Malabar and Travancore, containing about 1988 square miles, is governed by a native raja, although a small portion belongs to the British. It is hilly but fertile, and possesses forests of teak and *logum-vitæ*. *Cochin* the capital is a place of considerable trade, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. TRAVANCORE, lying south of Cochin, between 8° and 10° north lat., has an area of 4574 square miles: it is one of the most fertile and best cultivated parts of the peninsula, producing large crops of rice, as well as spices and aromatic gums. The capital *Trivandrum* is a populous town, and contains the palace of the raja.

71. CEYLON, in Sanscrit writings called *Lunka*, by the Singhalese *Sinhala-dwipa*, and by the Arabs *Serendib*, is situated between 5° 54' and 9° 50' north lat., and 79° 50' and 82° 10' east lon. It is separated from India on the northwest by the gulf of *Manaar*: extreme

length from north to south 270 miles, and breadth 145 : area 24,664 square miles : population 1,127,000. It is almost joined to India by the islands of Manaar and Ramisseram and a ridge of sandbanks called Adam's Bridge between these. Two passages are left for vessels, one between Manaar island and Ceylon, and the other called the Paumban passage between Ramisseram and India. The interior of Ceylon is filled with mountains, the loftiest being 8280 feet high. Adam's Peak, formerly supposed to be the highest, is 7420 feet in elevation. It contains numerous small streams; the largest called Mahavilly Gunga is 200 miles in length and flows into the bay of Trincomalee. Being surrounded by the sea, Ceylon possesses a cooler climate than the continent : the soil is fertile and well watered. The most valuable products are the cocoanut and cinnamon trees : a valuable pearl fishery is carried on in the straits of Manaar : cinnamon, cocoanut oil, coffee, coir rope, and arrack, are the chief exports ; rice and other grains are imported in return. Chief towns : *Colombo* the modern capital, on the southwest coast, has a strong fort, and carries on an extensive trade ; population 50,000 : *Candy* the ancient capital, near the centre, is a mere collection of huts : *Trincomalee* on the northeast coast possesses the finest harbour in the bay of Bengal : *Point de Galle* in the south is also a good port. Ceylon is a British colony, being directly under the authority of the queen of England.

CHAPTER V.—WESTERN ASIA.

72. EASTERN PERSIA, lying between Persia proper and Hindustan, contains *Afghanistan*, *Beloochistan*, and *Herat* : length from east to west about 1000 miles,

breadth from north to south 780: area 400,000 square miles: population 10,000,000. It has Independent Tartary on the north, the Arabian sea on the south, India on the east, and Persia on the west. It is generally an elevated plain, in many parts very mountainous, with a variable climate, the summers being hot, and the winters, especially in the northern parts, exceedingly cold. It is a barren country, and in most parts only fit for pasturage. *Cabul*, the capital, is situated on the Cabul river, and surrounded by beautiful gardens: it contains the tomb of Baber Shah, and a fine bazar. *Peshawur*, east of Cabul, is held by the Sikhs: population 100,000. *Candahar*, in the centre, is regularly built: population 100,000. Between Cabul and Candahar, *Ghuznee*, containing the tomb of sultan Mahmood, the first musulman invader of India. In the west *Herat*, a populous and commercial city. In Beloochistan, *Kelat* the capital: *Someeanee*, a port in the south.

73. PERSIA or IRAN lies between 26° and 39° north lat., and 46° and 62° east lon.: length from east to west 900 miles, breadth 600: area 446,000 square miles: population 9,000,000. On the north is Asiatic Russia, the Caspian sea, and Independent Tartary; on the south the Persian gulf and Indian ocean; on the east Cabul and Beloochistan; on the west Asiatic Turkey. It contains in the north the provinces of Azerbaijan, Ghilan, Mazhanderan, Khorasan, and part of Koordistan; in the centre and south, Irak Ajami, Louristan, Khuzistan, Farsistan, Laristan, and Kerman. Chief towns. *Tabreez* east of lake Ourmia; on the Caspian sea, *Resht*, *Enzellee*, and *Balsurosh*; in the east, *Asterabad*, *Meshed*, and *Meru*; *Tehran*, the modern capi-

tal, south of the Elburz mountains, population 60,000 ; in the centre, *Isfahan* on the Zeinderood, the former capital, with a population exceeding that of *Tehran* ; in the south *Shiraz*, celebrated for its fine climate and for the tombs of *Saadi* and *Hafiz* ; *Bushire* or *Aboo Shuhur*, a seaport on the Persian gulf ; also *Gomberson* on the straits of *Ormuz*. North of *Shiraz* are the ruins of *Persepolis*, called *Istakar*. The climate is generally temperate and the soil productive, but the eastern part is a great salt desert.

74. ARABIA, a great peninsula in the southwest of Asia, extends from 12° to 34° north lat., and from 33° to 59° east lon. : length 1400 miles, and breadth 1200. On the north is Asiatic Turkey ; on the south and east the Arabian sea and Persian gulf ; on the west the Red sea : population about 8,000,000. It is divided into, 1. *Hedjaz* on the Red sea, containing *Mecca*, the birth-place of *Muhammad*, situated in a sandy valley surrounded by rocky hills ; population 30,000 : *Medina* north of *Mecca*, his burial-place : the seaports of *Jidda* and *Mocha* ; *Sana*, inland. 2. *Hadramaut* on the south and southeast. 3. *Oman*, and 4. *Lachsa*, on the Persian gulf and Arabian sea. *Muscat* in *Oman* is a considerable seaport, governed by an imam. 5. *Nedjed*, comprising all the interior. :

Arabia is the most unproductive country in western Asia : the interior is a vast sandy desert ; and the sea coast districts, although fruitful in some situations, are generally rocky and barren. The climate is hot and dry, and it seldom rains. Coffee, aromatic gums, and horses, are the chief exports : rice and other grains are imported.

75. **TURKISTAN, or INDEPENDENT TARTARY**, situated between 35° and 51° north lat., and 45° and 74° east lon., has Asiatic Russia on the north, Persia and Cabul on the south, Chinese Tartary on the east, and the Caspian sea on the west. A great part of this country is occupied by extensive deserts: the tracts watered by the Oxus or Jihoon and the Sihoon are the most fertile, and contain the principal towns. These are *Bokhara*, *Balkh*, and *Khiva*, near the Oxus; *Samarkand* between the Oxus and Sihoon; *Kokan*, *Tashkund*, and *Otrar*, on the Sihoon. The Uzbecks, Khirgiz, and Toorks, are the principal nomad tribes.

76. **ASIATIC TURKEY** is situated between 30° and 42° north lat., and 26° and 45° east lon.: length from east to west 950 miles, and breadth from north to south 850: area 460,000 square miles: population 12,000,000. It has the Black sea and Asiatic Russia on the north, Arabia on the south, Persia on the east, and the Mediterranean on the west.

Asiatic Turkey consists of four principal divisions, *Asia Minor*, part of *Armenia*, *Syria*, and the country on the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. These countries possess a fine climate and fertile soil, but are very little cultivated on account of the tyranny of the Turkish governors. **ASIA MINOR** contains, on the west coast *Smyrna* on its gulf, a great seaport; on the north coast *Sinoub* and *Trebizonde*; in the interior *Brusa*, celebrated for silks, *Konieh*, and *Angura*: in **SYRIA**, *Aleppo*, a large and commercial city; near this, *Antaki*, the ancient Antioch, formerly one of the greatest cities in Asia, but now nearly in ruins; *Damascus*, a populous and manufacturing town, formerly the capital of the

Arabian khalifs : in Palestine, *Jerusalem*, west of the Dead sea ; on the sea coast *Beyroot*, *Acre*, a celebrated fortress, and *Joppa* : in ARMENIA, *Erzeroum*, *Van*, and *Betlis* : on the Tigris, *Diarbekir*, *Mosul*, and *Bagdad*, long the capital of the Arabian empire ; population about 30,000 : on the Euphrates, *Bussora*, which carries on a considerable trade with India and Arabia, population 60,000 ; *Hillah*, near which are the ruins of the ancient and once powerful city of Babylon.

PART II.—EUROPE.

1.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. EUROPE is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean ; south by the Mediterranean sea ; east by the Ural mountains, the rivers Volga and Don, the sea of Azof, Black sea, Bosphorus, sea of Marmora, and Dardanelles, all which separate it from Asia ; west by the Atlantic ocean. It extends from $36\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 71° north lat., and from 10° west to 39° east lon. : its length, from North cape in Lapland to cape Matapan in Greece, is 2400 miles ; and breadth, from the west of France to the river Don in Russia, 2200 miles : area, including the European islands, 3,250,000 square miles : and population about 250,000,000.

2. Europe contains, in the north, *Great Britain and Ireland*, *Denmark*, *Sweden*, *Norway*, and the northern part of *Russia* ; in the south, *Spain* and *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Turkey*, and *Greece* ; in the middle, *France*, *Holland* and

Belgium, Germany, Prussia, Austria, Poland, and the south of Russia.

3. Countries.	Area.	Population.	Capitals.
1. Great Britain.	88,000	18,500,000	London, on the <i>Thames</i> .
2. Ireland.	29,000	8,000,000	Dublin, on the <i>Liffey</i> .
3. Denmark.	22,000	2,000,000	Copenhagen, on the <i>Sound</i> .
4. Norway.	150,000	1,100,000	Christiana, on <i>Christiana Bay</i> .
5. Sweden.	172,000	2,800,000	Stockholm, on <i>Lake Mæler</i> .
6. Russia.	1,626,000	50,000,000	St. Petersburg, on the <i>Neva</i> .
7. France.	204,000	32,000,000	Paris, on the <i>Seine</i> .
8. Belgium.	12,570	4,000,000	Brussels, on the <i>Senne</i> .
9. Holland.	13,200	2,800,000	Amsterdam, on the <i>Amstel</i> .
10. Switzerland.	18,800	2,000,000	Berne, on the <i>Aar</i> .
11. Germany.	284,000	38,000,000	Frankfort, on the <i>Maine</i> .
12. Austria.	255,000	38,000,000	Vienna, on the <i>Danube</i> .
13. Prussia.	108,000	15,000,000	Berlin, on the <i>Spree</i> .
14. Poland.	48,000	3,800,000	Warsaw, on the <i>Vistula</i> .
15. Spain.	190,000	14,000,000	Madrid, on the <i>Manzanares</i> .
16. Portugal.	38,800	3,500,000	Lisbon, on the <i>Tagus</i> .
17. Italy.	123,000	21,000,000	Milan, Venice, Rome, &c.
18. Turkey.	159,000	10,000,000	Constantinople, <i>Bosphorus</i> .
19. Greece.	7,780	500,000	Athens.

4. MOUNTAINS.—The principal are, the *Alps*, which form a vast semicircle, separating Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany; highest point, Mont Blanc, 15,646 feet: to the north of Mont Blanc are the summits, Great St. Bernard, Mont Cervin, Mont Rosa, nearly the height of Mont Blanc, and Mont St. Gothard. The *Pyrennees*, running east and west, separate France from Spain; the highest point, Mont Perdu, is 11,000 feet. The *Carpathian* mountains are between Hungary and Poland; the *Dofrafeld* mountains, between Norway and Sweden; the *Ural* mountains separate Europe from Asia.

5. In Russia, the *Valdai* hills, between St. Petersburg and Moscow, the source of several large rivers.

In Germany, the *Erzeberg* and *Sudetisch* mountains, north of Bohemia; the *Harz* mountain, south of Hanover; the *Black Forest* in Baden. In France, the *Cevennes*, northeast of Languedoc; mountains of *Auvergne*, containing Cantal, mount d'Or, and Puy de Dome; mount *Jura*, on the borders of Switzerland; and northwards the *Vosges*, between Alsace and Lorraine. In Spain, the mountains of *Asturias* in the north, which are a continuation of the Pyrennees; the mountains of *Castile*, and the *Sierras de Toledo, Morena, and Nevada*; all these extend from east to west, nearly parallel; in the northeast is *Montserrat*. In Portugal, the *Sierra de Estrella*, a continuation of the Castilian mountains. In Italy, the *Appennines* run in a curve line through its whole length; mount *Vesuvius* near Naples, and *Etna* in Sicily, (nearly 11,000 feet high,) are celebrated volcanoes: *Stromboli* in the Lipari islands is another. In Turkey, the *Hemus* or *Balkan* mountains, which are a continuation of the Alps eastward; *Rhodope* in Romania, and *Pindus* stretching south to Greece, are branches of the *Balkan* range. In Greece, *Olympus*, *Ossa*, and *Pelion*, southwest of the gulf of Salonica; *Parnassus* and *Helicon*, north of the gulf of Lepanto.

6. SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS,—1. ARCTIC OCEAN: the *White sea*, north of Russia; *Waygatz straits*, between Nova Zemla and Russia. 2. ATLANTIC OCEAN: the *North sea*, between Great Britain and the continent; the *English channel*, between France and England, ending in the straits of Dover; *Irish sea*, containing St. George's channel; *bay of Biscay*, west of France; *Zwider Zee*, in Holland. 3. INLAND SEAS: Europe contains three inland seas, so called because they are

almost entirely surrounded by land, and communicate with the ocean by narrow straits: they are, the *Baltic* in the north, the *Mediterranean* in the south, and the *Black sea* in the east.

The *Baltic* has Sweden on the west, Russia on the east, and Prussia on the south: it contains the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga. It communicates with the Atlantic ocean by a strait; the first part of which, between Norway and Denmark, is called the Skager Rack; and the second part, between Sweden and Denmark, the Cattegat: the Sound, between Zealand and Sweden; the Great Belt, between Zealand and Funen; the Little Belt, between Funen and Jutland.

The *Mediterranean sea*, between Europe and Africa, contains, on its northern coast, the gulf of Lyons south of France; gulf of Genoa; bay of Naples; gulfs of Salerno and Policastro west of Italy; gulfs of Tarento and Squillace south of Italy; Adriatic sea, or gulf of Venice, containing the gulfs of Trieste and Quarnero; gulf of Lepanto north of the Morea; gulfs of Coron and Kolokythia on the south; gulfs of Egina and Napoli on the east: the Archipelago, containing the gulfs of Salonica and Contessa on the northwest; and the gulfs of Smyrna and Scala Nuova on the east. The Mediterranean communicates with the Atlantic by the straits of Gibraltar, and with the Black sea by the Dardanelles or Hellespont, the sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus, or straits of Constantinople: it contains the straits of Bonifacio, between Sardinia and Corsica; of Messina, between Sicily and Italy; and of Otranto, between Italy and Turkey.

The *Black sea* lies between Russia and Turkey: it is joined to the sea of Azof by the straits of Yenikale.

7. LAKES.—In Russia, lake *Ladoga*, 130 miles long by 75 or 80 broad; lake *Onega*, northeast of this, and lake *Salm* westward; lake *Peipus*, south of the gulf of Finland; and lake *Ilmen*, south of St. Petersburg. In Sweden, lakes *Wenern*, *Wettern*, and *Maeler*. In Norway, lakes *Mioss*, *Tyri*, and *Fœmund*. In Prussia, *Grasshaff*, *Frisch-haff*, and *Curische-haff*, at the mouths of the Oder, Vistula, and Memel. In Switzerland, lake *Geneva*, on the Rhone near France; north of this lake *Neufchatel*; lakes *Brienz* and *Thun* on the Aar; lake *Constance* in the northeast; and southwest of Constance, lakes *Zurich*, *Zug*, and *Lucern*. In Italy, lakes *Como*, *Lugano*, *Maggiore*, *Iseo*, and *Garda*, south of the Alps; lakes *Perugia* and *Bolsena* in the states of the Church; and lake *Celano* in the north of Naples.

8. RIVERS.—In Russia and Poland. In Russia, the *Volga* rises in the Valdai hills, southeast from lake *Ilmen*, and flowing eastward receives the *Oka* from the south and the *Kama* from the north, passes by Tver, Jaroslav, Kostroma, Nijne Novgorod, Kasan; it then turns south, passes by Simbirsk, Saratov, Tzaritzim, and falls into the Caspian sea after a course of 2500 miles. The *Don* rises south of Moscow, flows at first south, then east till it arrives near the Volga, then southwest, receives the *Donetz* from the north, and falls into the sea of Azof after a course of 1100 miles. The *Dnieper* or Borysthenes rises in Smolensk, passes by Smolensk, Moghiliev, Kiev, Katherinoslav, and falls into the Black sea at Cherson; course 1200 miles: it receives the *Dwina* on the east and the *Bog* near its mouth from the northwest. The *Dniester* rises in the Carpathian mountains, enters Russia at Choczim, passes

Bender, and falls into the Black sea at Ackerman. The *Onega* and *Northern Dwina* fall into the White sea; the former at Onega and the latter at Archangel; eastward the *Fetchora*, which rises from the Uralian mountains, falls into the Arctic ocean. The *Volkov* flows from lake Ilmen into lake Ladoga; and the *Neva* from lake Ladoga into the gulf of Finland. The *Western Dwina* rises from a lake of the same name, flows northwest into the gulf of Riga; length 450 miles. The *Niemen* rises near Minsk, receives the Wilna from the north, passes by Grodno, and after entering Prussia, falls into the Curische-haff near Memel. In Poland, the *Vistula* rises in the Carpathian mountains, passes Cracow, Warsaw, and Thorn, and falls into the Frische-haff near Dantzick, after a course of 450 miles.

9. *Rivers in Austria, Turkey, Germany, Prussia, and Netherlands.*—The *Danube*, the second in size of European rivers, rises in the grand duchy of Baden in Germany, flows northeast past Ulm, Ingolstadt, and Ratisbon: then eastward by Passau, Vienna, Presburg, and Buda, in the Austrian dominions, Belgrade and Widin in Turkey, and after a course of 1800 miles pours its waters into the Black sea by five mouths: it receives from the south the tributaries, *Iller*, *Lech*, *Iser*, and *Inn*, from the Alps; the *Drave* and *Save* from the south of Hungary; on the north, from the Carpathian mountains, it receives the *Alt Muhl*, *Wils*, *Morava*, and *Theiss*; and near its embouchure, the *Sereth* and *Pruth*. The *Marissa* from Herzius falls into the Archipelago west of the gulf of Saros. The *Vardari* falls into the gulf of Salonica. In Germany, the *Oder* rises in the Moravian mountains, near the source of the Vistula, receives the *Wartha* from the east, passes by Breslaw,

Glogau, and Frankfort on the Oder, and falls into the Baltic below Stettin. The *Elbe* rises from the Sudetisch mountains of Silesia, receiving the *Mulda* and *Saale* from the west, the *Spree* from the east: runs by Prague, Dresden, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, and Hamburg, and enters the North sea near Cuxhaven, after a course of 500 miles. The *Weser* is formed by the junction of the *Wurra* and *Fulda*: it falls into the North sea at Bremen: length 250 miles. The *Ems* falls into the sea at Emden. The *Rhine* rises in the Alps near Mount St. Gothard, passes through lake Constance, receives the *Necker*, *Mayne*, and *Lippe*, from the east, and the *Moselle* from the west: on entering Holland it divides into two branches; the northern retains the name and flows past Utrecht and Leyden into the North sea; the southern, called the *Waal*, joins the *Maese*. The *Maese* rises in Lorraine in France, flows northward by Mezieres, Namur, Liege, Maestricht, and Gorcum, and falls into the North sea below Rotterdam: it receives the *Sambre* from the west at Namur. The *Scheldt* or *Escaut* rises in France, flows through east Flanders, passes by Tournay, Ghent, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, then divides itself into two branches called the east and west Scheldt; the east runs by Bergen op Zoom, and the west by Flushing: it receives from the west the *Lys*, and from the east the *Dender* and *Dyle*.

10. *Rivers in France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy.*—

1. In FRANCE, the *Seine* rises in Burgundy, flows north and west, passing by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, and falls into the English channel at Havre de Grace: it receives on the south the *Yonne* and *Eure*, and on the north the *Aube*, *Marne*, and *Oise*: course

450 miles. North of the Seine is the *Somme* in Picardy, on which are Amiens and Abbeville. The *Loire* rises in the mountains of Languedoc, passes by Le Puy, Nevers, Orléans, Blois, Tours, and Nantes, and falls into the Atlantic after a course of 500 miles: tributaries, the *Allier*, *Cher*, *Indre*, *Vienne*, and *Sevre*, from the south; and the *Sarté* and *Mayenne* from the north. To the north of the Loire is the small river, *Vilaine* in Bretagne. Between the Loire and Garonne is the *Charente*. The *Garonne* rises in the Pyrennees, runs by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, receives the *Gers* on the south, and the *Arriege*, *Tarn*, *Lot*, and *Dordogne*, on the north: after falling in with this last river it takes the name of *Girõnde*, and falls into the bay of Biscay. South of the Garonne is the *Adour* in Gascony, on which is Bayonne. The *Rhone* rises near Mont St. Gothard in Switzerland, flows through the lake of Geneva, runs west as far as Lyons, then south by Valence, Avignon, and Arles, into the Mediterranean, receiving from the north the *Spagne*, and from the east the *Isere* and *Durance* from the Alps.

2. SPAIN and PORTUGAL: the *Douro*, from the mountains of Castile, flows westward by Valladolid, Toro, and Zamora, in Spain, crosses Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic at Oporto: it receives the *Pisuerga*, *Rioseco*, and *Esla*, on the north; the *Tormes* with several smaller streams on the south. North of the Douro is the *Minho*, forming part of the northern boundary of Portugal. Between the Douro and Tagus, the *Mondego* in Portugal. The *Tagus* rises in the Sierra de Trévedo near Arragon, passes by Toledo and Alcantara in Spain and Santarem in Portugal, and falls into the bay of Lisbon after a course of 500 miles. The *Guadiana*, from the Sierra Morena, flows westward

past Merida and Badajoz, turns south, enters Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic: course 400 miles. The *Guadalquivir* rises in the Sierra Morena, runs by Cordova and Seville, and falls into the Atlantic: course 400 miles. The *Segura*, *Xucar*, and *Guadalavia*, on the east of Spain, fall into the Mediterranean. The *Ebro* rises in the mountains of Asturias, runs by Saragossa and Tortosa, and after a course of 400 miles falls into the Mediterranean. 3. In ITALY, the *Po*, from Mont Viso in the Alps, traverses the north of Italy from west to east, passes by Turin, Piacenza or Placentia, and Cremona, and falls into the gulf of Venice; course about 500 miles: it receives from the Alps the *Dora Ripera*, *Dora Baltea*, and *Sesia*; the *Ticino* from lake Maggiore, the *Adda* from Como, the *Oglio* from Iseo, and *Mincio* from lake Garda: from the Appennines it receives the *Tanaro*, *Trebia*, *Taro*, *Parma*, *Secchia*, and *Panaro*. North of the *Po* is the *Adige*, rising in the Rhaetian Alps, flows south and then east, past Trent and Verona, into the gulf of Venice. Northward are the *Brenta*, *Pave*, and *Tagliamento*, rising in the Carnic Alps and flowing south into the gulf of Venice. The *Arno* rises in the Appennines, flows west through Tuscany, past Florence and Pisa into the Mediterranean. The *Tiber* rises near the Arno, runs south by Perugia and Rome, into the Mediterranean: course 150 miles. South of the Tiber are the *Garigliano* and *Volturno*, which fall into the gulf of Gaëta.

11. *Rivers in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.*—The *Glommen*, in the south of Norway, falls into the Cattegat. The *Gotha* runs from lake Wener into the Cattegat. The *Mottala* joins lake Wetter to the Baltic. The *Dahl* rises in the Norwegian mountains, and falls into

the gulf of Bothnia north of Stockholm. The *Tornea* from Finmark falls into the north of the same gulf. The *Eider* is the only considerable river in Denmark

12. CAPES.—*North cape*, on the north of Norway; *Naze* on the south: the *Skaw* in the north of Denmark: *Duncansby-head*, north of Scotland; and *Mull of Galloway* on the southwest: *cape Clear* south of Ireland; and *Land's-end* south of England: *cape La Hogue* northwest of France: *cape Ortegal* northwest of Spain; and *cape Finisterre* southwest of this: *cape St. Vincent* southwest of Portugal: *cape Trafalgar* near the straits of Gibraltar: *cape Spartivento* south of Italy: *cape Leuca* east of the gulf of Tarento: *cape Passaro* south of Sicily: *cape Matapan* south of Greece: and *cape Sidero* east of Candia.

13. PENINSULAS.—In the north, *Scandinavia*, including Norway and Sweden; *Jutland* in Denmark: in the south, *Spain and Portugal*, *Italy*, *Morea* in Greece, and *Crimea* south of Russia. The *isthmus of Corinth* joins the Morea to north Greece; and the *isthmus of Precop* the Crimea to Russia.

14. ISLANDS.—*Great Britain and Ireland* in the Atlantic: the *Orkney* isles north of Scotland, thirty in number: and the *Shetland* north of these, forty in number: the *Hebrides* west of Scotland: the *Faroe* islands lie northwest of the *Shetland*: *Iceland*, 280 miles long by 210 broad, contains the burning mountain *Hecla*, 3560 feet high, and also several hot springs which throw into the air great jets of boiling water to the height of 100 or 150 feet. Iceland and the Faroe

islands are subject to Denmark. In the Arctic ocean are the islands *Nova Zemla*, *Spitzbergen*, *Kolguev*, and *Waygatz*, belonging to Russia: these islands are so bleak and barren as to be scarcely habitable: the *Lof-foden isles* west of Norway, near which is the whirlpool *Malstrom*. The islands in the Baltic are, *Zealand*, *Funen*, *Laland*, *Falster*, *Bornholm*, and a few others which belong to Denmark: the isle of *Rugen* belongs to Prussia; *Gothland* and *Oland* to Sweden; *Aland*, *Oesel*, and *Dago*, to Russia. In the Irish sea, the isles of *Man* and *Anglesea*; the isle of *Wight*, south of England; *Alderney*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, and *Sark*, in the English channel, belong to Britain. In the bay of Biscay, *Belle-isle*, *Rhé*, and *Oleron*, belong to France. In the Mediterranean, the islands of *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica*, called the Balearic isles, belong to Spain: their chief towns are *Palm*, *Ivica*, and *Mahon*. *Corsica* is 110 miles long; population 175,000: it belongs to France: chief towns, *Bastia* and *Ajaccio*. *Sardinia*, 160 miles long, and from 70 to 80 broad, forms a part of the kingdom of Sardinia; population 520,000: chief town *Cagliari* in the south. *Sicily*, 180 miles long and 130 in its greatest breadth, forms part of the kingdom of Naples: *Palermo* on the north coast is the largest town; *Messina* at the east end, on the straits; *Syracuse* an ancient town in the southeast. This island contains the volcanic mountain *Etna*, 10,960 feet high, which has had thirty-four eruptions; that of 1693 was accompanied by an earthquake which overturned the city of *Catania*, ten miles distant, and buried 18,000 persons in its ruins. *Stromboli* to the north of Sicily is an unceasing volcano: it belongs to the *Lipari isles*. *Malta*, south of Sicily, belongs to Britain; population 75,000: chief

town, Valetta. West of Greece are the *seven Ionian isles*, namely, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zanté, St. Maura, Cerigo, Ithaca, and Paxo; population 176,000: they belong to Britain. *Candia*, the ancient Crete, in the south of the Archipelago, is 180 miles long and about 50 broad; population 280,000: chief town Candia on the north coast: it belongs to Turkey, and contains mount Ida and the river Lethé. In the *Archipelago*, the most remarkable islands on the side of Greece are Milo, Paros, Antiparos, Naxia, Andro, Negropont (ancient Eubœa), Skyro, Lemnos: on the Asiatic side, Metelin, Scio, Samos, Patmós, and Rhodes, with a capital of the same name.

15. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS.—Europe may be divided into three zones, northern, middle, and southern. The *northern* zone includes Norway and Sweden, Denmark, and the north of Russia. The climate is very cold: there are only two seasons, winter and summer; the winter continues nearly eight months in the year and is very severe; the summer is short and hot. These countries are generally unproductive, most of the surface being covered with woods, mountains, or marshes. Rye, oats, and barley, are chiefly cultivated. The *middle* zone includes Great Britain and Ireland, and all the countries in the middle of Europe (see p. 68.) The climate is temperate, the soil fertile, and the products very various, as wheat, barley, grains, and vegetables of all kinds: wine is made in France, southern Germany, and Austria. The *southern* zone, comprising Spain and Portugal, Italy, Turkey, and Greece, has a warm climate; the summers being long and hot, the winters short and mild: it affords all the products of

the middle zone, and in addition, maize, olives, oranges, lemons, tobacco, cotton, and in some parts rice and sugarcane.

16. INHABITANTS.—The nations of Europe, like those of Asia, may be divided into three great classes, namely, the Roman, the Teutonic, and the Slavonian nations. 1. The *Roman* nations comprise the French, Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese. The countries inhabited by these nations were formerly provinces of the great Roman empire; and the French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese languages are merely dialects of the Latin, which was the language of the ancient Romans. In their persons, the people of these countries are generally of a sallow or brown complexion, with dark hair and eyes. They are distinguished for activity of imagination and grace of manners; but are deficient in depth of thought and feeling. In their religion they are Roman Catholics, and acknowledge the pope or bishop of Rome as the head of their church. The *French* are the most numerous and powerful of the Roman nations: they are a nation of soldiers; and in the beginning of the present century, under Napoleon, they conquered the greater part of Europe. They are also distinguished for their ingenuity in the arts and sciences. The *Italians* are famous as musicians, painters, and sculptors. The *Spaniards* were once the most powerful nation in Europe, and the greatest part of America belonged to them: now they are a poor and degraded people.

2. The *Teutonic* nations comprise the Germans, Dutch, Belgians, Danes, Swedes, Norwegians, Scotch, and English. All these nations speak languages derived

from the ancient Gothic. In their persons they are generally tall and large : fair complexions, blue or gray eyes, and light hair is common among them. They are generally slow in their conceptions, and excel in those departments of knowledge which require deep thought and great research. Hence most of the philosophers, scholars, mathematicians, astronomers, and scientific men of Europe belong to the Teutonic race. Most of the Teutonic nations are protestants in their religion. The *Germans* are the most numerous of the Teutonic races ; but owing to the division of Germany into a great number of independent states, they have never been powerful as a nation. They are distinguished for scholarship and science. The *Dutch* are a commercial people. The *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Norwegians* were once the terror of Europe, as pirates and robbers : they conquered all England and the province of Normandy in France. Now they are of little importance. The British, comprising the English and Scotch, are the most powerful of the Teutonic nations. They owe their power to their immense trade, their numerous colonies, their manufactures and arts, and the energy of their national character.

3. The *Slavonic* nations comprise the Russians, Poles, Bohemians, Hungarians, and most of the inhabitants of European Turkey. They are the least civilized of the European nations. The common people are little better than slaves ; they are obliged to work for their landlord, and cannot leave his estate without his permission : when an estate is sold all the people who live on it are sold along with it. The Slavonic nations have made little progress in the arts and sciences : they have produced very few men of eminence in science or philoso-

phy. The Russians are the most numerous and powerful of the Slavonic nations, and owing to the exertions of their emperors, they are now beginning to become civilized.

17. GOVERNMENT.—All the governments of Europe are monarchies, excepting Switzerland, which is a republic. There are two classes of monarchies: 1. despotic or absolute, where the power of the king is arbitrary and unlimited; and 2. constitutional or limited monarchies, where the power of making laws, imposing taxes, and the other functions of government, are exercised partly by the king and partly by assemblies chosen by the people and nobles. Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Austria, Turkey, some of the German and all the Italian states, are absolute monarchies; Great Britain, Holland and Belgium, Sweden and Norway, France, Spain, and Portugal, are limited monarchies.

At present the most powerful states in Europe are, Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria. They are called 'the five powers.' The standing armies of these five states amount to 1,500,000 men. Russia and France are the greatest military powers; Great Britain has the greatest navy and the largest revenue.

18. RELIGION.—The Christian religion is professed by all the nations of Europe: Turkey in Europe appears to be an exception, but the majority of the people there are Christians. There are three sects or churches of Christians, called the *Protestant*, *Roman Catholic*, and *Greek* churches. Most of the nations in the north of Europe are protestant; those in the south and south-

west Roman catholic ; and those on the east belong to the Greek church. Thus Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Prussia, North Germany, Norway, and Sweden, are *protestant* : Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain and Portugal, Italy, South Germany, Austria, and Poland, are *Roman catholic* : Russia, European Turkey, and Greece, belong to the *Greek church*.

II.—DIVISION OF COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.—GREAT BRITAIN.

19. GREAT BRITAIN extends from 50° to $58\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north lat. and from 2° east to 6° west lon. : length from north to south 580 miles, breadth from east to west 370. It is divided into three parts, namely, *England, Wales, and Scotland*.

ENGLAND and WALES are bounded on the north by Scotland, on the south by the English channel, on the east by the North sea or German ocean, on the west by the Irish sea and St. George's channel : length from Berwick on Tweed to St. Alban's head, 360 miles ; breadth, from St. David's head in Pembroke to the east of Essex, about 300 miles : area about 59,000 square miles : population 15,867,000.

20. England is divided into forty counties, and Wales into twelve, in the following manner : *six counties in the north* ; Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Lancashire : *eleven in the east* ; Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Hertford, Middlesex, Surrey, Kent, Sussex : *four in the west* ; Cheshire, Shropshire or Salop, Herefordshire, and Monmouth : *twelve in the centre* ;

Nottingham, Derby, Staffordshire, Leicester, Rutland, Northampton, Warwick, Worcester, Gloucester, Oxford, Buckingham, and Bedford : *seven in the south and southwest* ; Berkshire, Wiltshire, Hampshire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall. WALES : *six counties in North Wales*, namely, Flintshire, Denbigh, Carnarvon, Anglesea, Merioneth, Montgomery : *six counties in South Wales*, Radnor, Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Glamorgan.

21. MOUNTAINS.—1. The *Cheviot hills* between Northumberland and Scotland. 2. A *high range of hills* extending from Cumberland in a southeast direction to Derbyshire ; principal peaks, Skiddaw and Scafell in Cumberland, Helvellyn between Cumberland and Westmoreland, Whernside in Yorkshire ; the Peak in Derby. 3. The *Welsh or Cambrian hills* ; highest point Snowdon, 3571 feet, the loftiest mountain in England and Wales ; also Plinlimmon in Montgomery ; Cader Idris in Merioneth, and Beacon in Brecknock. 4. The *Malvern hills* in Worcester, *Cotswold hills* in Gloucester, and *Mendip* in Somerset.

22. BAYS, HARBOURS, STRAITS.—*Tyne-mouth* north of Durham ; *Tees-mouth* between Durham and York ; *Bridlington bay* to the south ; *Humber-mouth* between Yorkshire and Lincoln ; the *Wash* between Lincolnshire and Norfolk ; *mouth of the Thames* between Essex and Kent ; south of this the *Downs* ; *straits of Dover* ; *Spithead*, *Portsmouth harbour*, and *Southampton water*, south of Hampshire ; *Torbay* southeast of Devon ; *Plymouth harbour* southwest of Devon ; *Falmouth harbour* and *Mounts bay* southwest of Cornwall ; *Barnstaple bay* northwest of Devon ; *Bristol channel* between Somerset and Glamorgan ; *Swansea bay* south of Glamorgan ;

Carmarthen bay south of Carmarthen; *Milford haven* south, and *St. Bride's bay* west, of *Pembroke*; *Cardigan bay*; the *Menai strait* between *Carnarvon* and *Anglesea*; *mouth of the Dee* between *Flint* and *Cheshire*; *mouth of the Mersey* between *Cheshire* and *Lancashire*; *mouth of the Ribble* and *Morecambe bay* west of *Lancashire*; *Solway frith* between *Cumberland* and *Scotland*.

23. CAPES.—*Flamborough-head* and *Spurn-head* in *Yorkshire*; *north Foreland*, *south Foreland*, and *Dungeness*, in *Kent*; *Beachy-head* in *Sussex*; *Needles* west of the isle of *Wight*; *St. Alban's-head* and *Portland-point* in *Dorsetshire*; *Start-point* in *Devon*; *Lizard-point* and *Land's-end* in *Cornwall*; *St. David's-head*, westmost point of *Pembroke*; *Holy-head* in *Anglesea*; *Great Orme's head* northwest of *Denbigh*; *St. Bee's head* in *Cumberland*.

24. ISLANDS.—*Holy Isle* or *Lindisfarne* off the coast of *Northumberland*: *Staples isles* south of this: *Sheppey* at the mouth of the *Thames*: *isle of Thanet*, in the northeast of *Kent*, contains *Margate* and *Ramsgate*: *isle of Wight*, south of *Hampshire*, contains *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Cowes*: the *Scilly isles* off *Cornwall*; they formerly produced tin, and were therefore called *Cassiterides* or *Tin islands*: the *Channel islands*, viz. *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*; the largest is *Jersey*, containing *St. Helier* and *St. Aubin*; next is *Guernsey*, containing *St. Pierre*: *isle of Man* in the *Irish sea*, 30 miles long by 15 broad, having the mountain *Snafell* in the centre; population 40,000; chief town, *Douglas*.

25. LAKES.—*Derwent-water* or *Keswick lake* in *Cumberland*; *Ulls-water* between *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*; *Winandermere* in *Westmoreland*.

26. RIVERS—1. *On the east coast*, which fall into the North sea: The *Tweed* divides Northumberland from Scotland, and falls into the sea at Berwick. The *Tyne* is formed by two branches, called north and south Tyne; the former rises in the Cheviot hills and the latter in Cumberland, these unite at Hexham; the river then runs east by Newcastle, separates north and south Shields, and falls into the sea at Tynemouth. The *Wear* rises in the borders of Cumberland, and running by Durham enters the sea at Sunderland. The *Tees*, from nearly the same source, runs by Barnardcastle and Stockton, separating Durham from Yorkshire. The *Humber* is formed by the junction of the *Ouse* and *Trent*, and receives the *Hull* from the north. The *Ouse* is formed by the junction of the *Ure* and *Swale*, receives the *Derwent*, *Wharfe*, *Aire*, and *Don*. The *Trent* rises in the north of Staffordshire, receives the *Tam* from Warwick, the *Dove* and *Derwent* from Derby, the *Soar* from Leicester, and a branch of the *Witham* from Lincoln; course about 100 miles: it passes Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough. The *Witham* in Lincoln passes Boston. The *Welland* separates Leicester and Rutland from Northampton. The *Nen* passes Northampton, Peterborough, and Wisbeach. The *Southern Ouse* runs by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn: it receives the *Cam* from Cambridge, the *Lark* from Suffolk, and *Little Ouse* from Norfolk. The three preceding rivers all rise in Northampton and flow into the Wash. The *Yare* in Norfolk flows into the sea at Yarmouth. The *Thames* rises in Gloucester, separates Berks from Oxford and Buckingham, Surrey and Kent from Middlesex and Essex, and falls into the North sea, seventy miles.

east from London; course 200 miles: it passes Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading, Windsor, London, Woolwich, and Gravesend. The *Medway* rises in Sussex, runs by Tunbridge, Maidstone, Rochester, and Chatham, and falls into the mouth of the Thames at Sheerness.

27. 2. *Rivers on the south coast*, which fall into the English channel: The *Avon* from Wiltshire receives the *Stour* from Dorset. The *Exe* from Devon passes Exeter. The *Tamar* separates Cornwall from Devon, passes Launceston, and falls into Plymouth harbour.

28. 3. *Rivers on the west coast*, which fall into the Bristol channel and Irish sea: The *Severn* rises from Plinlimmon, runs east till it reaches Shrewsbury, then south, passes Bridgnorth, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester, and after a course of near 200 miles, falls into the Bristol channel: it receives the upper *Avon* from Warwick, which passes by Stratford; and at its mouth the *Avon* from Wiltshire, which passes Bath and Bristol; and the *Wye*, which rises near the Severn, and runs by Hay, Ross, and Monmouth. The *Usk* falls into Swansea bay, and the *Towy* into Carmarthen bay. The *Dee* rises in Merioneth, passes Chester, and falls into the Irish sea. The *Mersey* rises in Yorkshire, receives the *Irwell* from Manchester and the *Weaver* from Cheshire, runs by Stockport and Liverpool into the Irish sea. The *Ribble* runs through the middle of Lancashire by Preston into the Irish sea. The *Eden* rises in Westmoreland, passes Appleby and Carlisle, and falls into the Solway frith.

COUNTIES WITH THEIR TOWNS.—

29. SIX NORTHERN COUNTIES.—*Northumberland*, population 222,000: Newcastle on the Tyne, noted for its great coal-mines:

Shields, at the mouth of the river; Berwick on Tweed, near which is Holidon hill. *Cumberland*, population 169,000; Carlisle on the Eden; Whitehaven on the coast, with collieries 130 fathoms deep. *Durham*, population 253,000; Durham on the Wear, celebrated for its castle and cathedral; Sunderland on the mouth of this river; South Shields on the Tyne; Stockton on the Tees. *Westmoreland*, population 55,000; Appleby on the Eden; Kendal on the Ken. *Yorkshire*, the largest English county, is divided into three Ridings; population 1,591,000: York, on the Ouse, is in rank the second city in England, and possesses a magnificent cathedral; Leeds on the Aire, and Huddersfield, famed for their woollen manufactures; Sheffield on the Don, for cutlery and hardware goods; Hull, a seaport town with considerable trade; Scarborough on the coast; Doncaster on the Don, famous for its races. *Lancashire*, population 1,336,000: Lancaster on the Loyne; Manchester, the second city in England in population, and the centre of cotton and other factories; Liverpool on the Mersey, the second city in commerce, has an extensive trade to America and the West India islands; Preston on the Ribble, and Bolton, manufacturing towns.

30. ELEVEN EASTERN COUNTIES.—*Lincolnshire*, population 317,000: Lincoln on the Witham, with a beautiful cathedral; Boston on the mouth of this river; Gainsborough on the Trent. *Cambridgeshire*, population 143,000; Cambridge on the Cam, the seat of an ancient and famous university; Wisbeach on the Nen; Ely on the Ouse; Newmarket, noted for its horse-races. *Huntingdonshire*, population 53,000: Huntingdon near the Ouse, the birth-place of Oliver Cromwell. *Norfolk*, population 390,000: Norwich on the Yare, an ancient city, with thirty churches and a cathedral; Yarmouth at the mouth of the river; Lynn Regis at the mouth of the Ouse. *Suffolk*, population 296,000: Ipswich on the Orwell; Bury St. Edmunds, where king Edmund was interred. *Essex*, population 317,000: Chelmsford on the Chelmer; Colchester northeast on the Coln; Harwich, a seaport from which ships sail to Holland; Maldon at the mouth of the Blackwater, where Boadicea defeated the Romans. *Hertfordshire*, population 143,000: Hertford on the Lea; St. Albans; Watford, noted for the Roman road called Watling-street. *Middlesex*, population 1,358,000: London on the Thames, the capital, and the largest

city in Europe: it existed before the conquest of Britain by the Romans: it possesses four bridges of stone and two of iron; 150 churches; 160,000 private houses, and 1,500,000 inhabitants: the chief public buildings are, St. Paul's cathedral; Westminster-abbey, in which the kings of England are crowned; Westminster-hall, where the greatest suits are tried; the three royal palaces, and the houses of parliament. Chelsea, a suburb of London, has an hospital for invalid soldiers. *Surrey*, population 486,000: Guildford on the Wye; Southwark, a suburb of London south of the Thames; Croydon; Chertsey on the Thames. *Kent*, population 479,000: Maidstone on the Medway; Greenwich on the Thames, where Mary and Elizabeth were born, noted for its naval hospital; Chatham on the Medway, a grand station for the navy; Canterbury, the see of an archbishop, having a cathedral and fifteen churches; Dover on the straits; Gravesend at the mouth of the Thames. *Sussex*, population 272,000: Chichester in the southwest; Brighton on the sea coast; Hastings, a seaport near which Harold II. was defeated by William the Conqueror in 1066.

31. FOUR WESTERN COUNTIES.—*Cheshire*, population 334,000: Chester on the river Dee; Stockport on the Mersey; and Macclesfield on the Bollin, noted for the manufacture of silk. *Shropshire* or *Salop*, population 222,000: Shrewsbury on the Severn; Ludlow, where Edward V. and Henry VI. resided; Wellington, which gives its title to a duke. *Herefordshire*, population 111,000: Hereford on the Wye; Ross on the same river; Leominster. *Monmouthshire*, population 98,000: Monmouth on the Wye; Chepstow on its mouth; Abergavenny; Caerleon, once the capital of Wales; and Newport on the Usk.

32. TWELVE MIDLAND COUNTIES.—*Nottinghamshire*, population 225,000: Nottingham on the Trent; Newark on the same river, with the ruins of a castle where king John died; Mansfield northeast of Nottingham. *Derbyshire*, population 237,000: Derby on the Derwent, with extensive trade in silk and earthenware; Matlock on this river; Buxton northwest of Derby, noted for its springs. *Staffordshire*, population 410,000: Stafford on the Sow; Litchfield with an ancient cathedral; Burton on Trent, with a stone bridge a quarter of a mile long. *Leicestershire*, population 197,000: Leicester on the Soar, noted for the ruins of the abbey where cardinal Wolsey died, and for its trade in hosiery; Bosworth

north of Leicester, where Richard III. was defeated and slain by Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.; Loughborough on the Soar, with a trade in lace. *Rutland*: Oakham in the centre, and Uppingham to the south; population 19,000. *Northamptonshire*, population 179,000: Northampton on the Nen; Towcester on the south Ouse; Naseby, northwest of Northampton, where Charles I. was finally defeated; in the northeast on the Nen is Fotheringay, noted for its castle, where Mary queen of Scots was beheaded. *Warwickshire*, population 336,000: Warwick on the Avon; Birmingham, a large and celebrated manufacturing town; Coventry on the Avon, an ancient city, and noted for the manufacture of ribbons and watches: Stratford on Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare; Kenilworth, with the ruins of a celebrated castle. *Worcestershire*, population 233,000: Worcester on the Severn, where Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell; Kidderminster on the Stour, noted for carpets; Stourbridge, for glass and iron-works. *Gloucestershire*, population 387,000: Gloucester on the Severn, with a cathedral; Cheltenham, celebrated for its mineral waters; Tewkesbury, at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, near which Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI., was defeated and taken prisoner by the Yorkists; Berkley on the Severn, with a castle where Edward II. was murdered: Bristol on the Avon, an ancient and celebrated city, is principally in Gloucestershire, but partly in Somersetshire: it is the third seaport in England, and possesses an extensive trade with America and the West Indies, and considerable manufactories of glass, hats, leather, earthenware, &c.: population 105,000. *Oxfordshire*, population 152,000: Oxford on the Isis or Thames, with a celebrated university; Woodstock, northwest of Oxford. *Buckinghamshire*, population 146,000: Buckingham on the south Ouse; Eton on the Thames, famed for its school and college founded by Henry VI. *Bedfordshire*, population 95,000: Bedford on the south Ouse, where Offa the Saxon king was buried; Dunstable; and Woburn.

33. SEVEN SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—*Berkshire*, population 144,000: Reading on the Thames, with a magnificent abbey; Windsor on the same, the summer residence of the English kings; Wallingford, noted in Saxon history. *Wiltshire*, population 240,000: Salisbury on the Avon, with a noble cathedral whose spire is 410 feet high; Bradford on the lower Avon, famous for its broadcloths,

and Wilton on the Willey for carpets; Devizes north of Salisbury, an ancient and populous town. *Somersetshire*, population 404,000: Bath on the lower Avon, a resort for the nobility and gentry; Taunton on the Thone; Wells on the Frome; and part of Bristol. *Hampshire* or Hants, population 354,000: Winchester on the Itchen, the burial place of the Saxon kings; Portsmouth, the principal station for the British navy, possessing a magnificent harbour; Gosport near the harbour; Southampton at the mouth of the Itchen. *Dorsetshire*, population 159,000: Dorchester on the Frome, once the residence of the Saxon kings; Poole with a harbour; Weymouth on the Wey. *Devonshire*, population 494,000; the second county in size; Exeter on the Exe, a very ancient city; Plymouth on the Plyn, the second naval station next to Portsmouth, with a noble harbour and breakwater; Devonport, a suburb of Plymouth, is a great naval arsenal; Tiverton on the Exe; Dartmouth on the Dart; Barnstaple on the Taw. *Cornwall*, population 300,000: Launceston on the Tamar; Falmouth a seaport on the Fale; Truro on the sea coast, near which are extensive tin-mines; Penzance on Mount's bay: this county is famous for its mines of copper and tin.

34. **WALES** is a small mountainous country, containing few large towns, and possessing little trade and few manufactures in comparison with England. The county towns have generally the same names as the shires, except **ANGLESEA**, whose chief town is *Beaumaris*; **MERIONETH**, *Harleigh*; and **GLAMORGAN**, *Cardiff*.

35. *Flintshire*; Holywell on the Dee, and St. Asaph on the Clwyd with a cathedral. *Carnarvonshire*; Carnarvon on the Menai strait, with a castle where Edward II. was born; Bangor on the same strait. *Anglesea*; Holyhead at the northwest corner, from whence steam-vessels cross over to Ireland: this island was anciently called Mona. *Glamorgan*; Merthyr Tydvil, with large iron-works; Swansea on the British channel. *Pembroke*; Milford on Milford-haven; St. David's.

SCOTLAND.

36. **SCOTLAND** is bounded on the north by the Atlantic ocean, on the south by England and the Irish sea, on the east by the North sea or German ocean,

on the west by the Atlantic ocean. It extends from $54^{\circ}40'$ to $58^{\circ}40'$ north lat., and from $1^{\circ}43'$ to $6^{\circ}7'$ west lon. Its length, from cape Wrath in the north to the Mull of Galloway in the south, is 270 miles; and greatest breadth, from Peterhead in the east to Applecross in the west, 150 miles: surface in square miles about 29,000: population 2,628,957. Scotland is a very mountainous and barren country: the part lying south of the Grampians, called the Lowlands, is the most fertile and best cultivated: all the northwest part, called the Highlands, is a mass of mountains, only fit for pasturage.

37. Scotland is divided into 33 counties; namely, *five in the north*; Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty: *fourteen in the middle*; Inverness, Nairn, Elgin or Murray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Angus or Forfar, Perth, Argyle, Dumbar-ton or Lennox, Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, Fife: *fourteen in the south*; Berwick, Haddington or East-Lothian, Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian, Linlithgow or West-Lothian, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Bute and Arran, Wigton or west Galloway, Kirkcudbright or east Gal-loway, Dumfries, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh.

38. MOUNTAINS.—The *Grampians*, extending from the southwest of Aberdeen to the southeast of Argyle-shire under different names: principal elevations, *Schi-hallion* in the west of Perthshire; southwest *Benmore*; east of this *Benledi*; *Benvoirlich*; *Benlomond* in Stir-lingshire; *Bencruachan* in Argyleshire; *Bennevis* in Inverness, the highest mountain in Great Britain, 4370 feet. The *Cairngorum* mountains, between Elgin and Banff, are a part of the Grampians. North of this chain are *Benhope* in Sutherland, and *Benwyvis* in Ross;

southward, the *Ochill hills* in the south of Perthshire; the *Pentland hills* in Mid-Lothian; the *Lammermuir hills* in East-Lothian; *Moffat* and *Lead hills* in the north, of Dumfries.

39. FRITHS, BAYS, and LOCHS.—*Pentland frith*, between Caithness and the Orkneys; *Sinclair bay*, east of Caithness; *Dornoch frith*, between Sutherland and Ross; *Murray frith*, between Ross, Inverness, Nairn, and Murray or Elgin; *Tay frith*, dividing Forfar and Perthshire on the north from Fife on the south; *frith of Forth*, between Fife and the Lothians. On the west coast, *Solway frith*, between England and Scotland; *Wigton bay*, between east and west Galloway; *Luce bay*, south of Wigton; *loch Ryan*, in the west; *frith of Clyde*, between Ayr and Argyle, Renfrew and Dumbarton; *loch Long*, north of this; *loch Fyne*, west, in Argyleshire; *Kilbrannan sound*, between Arran and Cantire; *Jura sound*, between Argyle and Jura; *lochs Etive* and *Linnhe* in Argyle; *sound of Mull*, between Argyle and Mull; north of this, *loch Sunart*; *Sleat sound*, between Skye and Inverness; the *Minch*, separating the Hebrides from the west coast of Scotland.

40. CAPES.—*Duncansby-head*, northeast of Caithness; *Tarbet-ness*, east of Ross; *Kinnaird's-head*, north of Aberdeen; *Buchan-ness*, east of Aberdeen; *Fifeness*, east of Fife; *Burrow's-head* and the *Mull of Galloway*, in the south of Wigtonshire; the *Mull of Cantire*, in the south of Argyle; *Ardnamurchan point*, in the west of Argyle; *butt of Lewis*, north of Lewis; *cape Wrath*, in the northwest of Sutherland; *Dunnet-head*, in the northwest of Caithness.

41. LAKES or LOCHS.—*Loch Shin*, in Caithness; *Maree*, in Ross; *Ness*, *Oich*, *Lochy*, and *Laggan*, in

Inverness; *Awe* in Argyle; *Ericht*, *Rannoch*, *Tay*, *Earie*, and *Ketterin*, in Perth; *Lomond* between Stirling and Dumbarton: in Kinross, lake *Leven*, in one of whose islands queen Mary was imprisoned.

42. ISLANDS.—The *Orkney and Shetland* islands on the north, separated from Scotland by the Pentland frith. The *Orkneys* are about forty in number; the largest, *Pomona*, is about 24 miles long and from 2 to 9 broad. About fifty miles north of these are the *Shetland* isles, about thirty in number; the largest, *Mainland*, is 57 miles long by 10 or 12 broad. The *Hebrides* or western islands, about 200 in number, extend from Lewis to Sanda, south of Cantire. *Lewis* and *Harris* is about 90 miles long and from 10 to 20 miles in breadth. *Skye*, belonging to Inverness, is the largest of the Hebrides, being about 50 miles long and 15 to 20 broad; chief town Portree. The other islands are, *north and south Uist*, *Rum*, *Big*, *Coll*, *Tiree*, *Mull*, *Staffa*, *Iona*, *Colonsay*, *Isla*, *Jura*, *Bute*, and *Arran*.

43. RIVERS—*that fall into the North sea*. The *Don* and *Dee* in Aberdeenshire, flowing into the sea at Aberdeen. The *north* and *south Esk* in Forfar; the latter passes by Montrose. The *Tay* issues from loch Tay in Perthshire, passes Dunkeld and Perth, and falls into the sea at Dundee. The *Forth* rises from Benlomond in Stirlingshire, flows eastward by Stirling and Alloa into the frith of Forth. The *Tweed* rises from the Moffat hills in the south of Peeblesshire, runs north till it reaches Peebles, then east by Melrose, Kelso, and Coldstream, and falls into the sea at Berwick; its principal tributary is the *Teviot* from Jedburgh.

44. *Rivers that fall into the Irish sea*. The *Esk*, in Dumfries, rises in the Moffat hills, runs south, receives

the Liddel from Roxburgh, and falls into the Solway frith. The *Annan* also rises in the Moffat hills, and flows into the same frith, passing by Annan. The *Nith* rises in Ayrshire, flows southeast, passes Sanquhar and Dumfries, and falls into Solway frith. The *Ken* in Kirkcudbright flows south through Kenmore loch into the Irish sea, passing by Kirkcudbright. The *Ayr*, in Ayrshire, flows west into the Irish sea. The *Clyde* rises in Lead hills in the north of Dumfries, runs northwest, passes Lanark, Bothwell, Glasgow, Renfrew, Port Glasgow, and Greenock, and falls into the frith of Clyde.

45. CHIEF TOWNS.—*Orkneys*, Kirkwall in the east of Pomona. *Shetland*, Lerwick in Mainland. *Caithness*, Wick and Thurso on the coast, having good fisheries. *Sutherland*, Dornoch on the frith of that name. *Ross*, Tain on the same frith. *Inverness-shire*, Inverness on the Ness, a large and fine town; near it is Culloden Moor; Forts George, Augustus, and William. *Elgin*, Elgin an ancient town with the ruins of a cathedral; Forres on the Findhorn to the west; Fochabers on the Spey. *Aberdeen*, Aberdeen on the Dee and Don, the seat of a university; Peterhead and Fraserburgh on the coast. *Angus* or *Forfar*, Forfar on the loch of that name; Dundee at the mouth of the Tay, a large town with considerable trade; Montrose at the mouth of the Esk. *Perth*, Perth on the Tay, a handsome town, once the capital of Scotland; near this is the palace of Scone, where the Scottish monarchs were crowned; Dunkeld on the Tay. *Argyle*, Inverary on loch Fyne. *Dumbarton*, Dumbarton at the mouth of the Leven. *Stirling*, Stirling on the Forth, once the capital of Scotland, has a castle; Falkirk; Carron celebrated for its iron manufactures; Bannockburn, south of Stirling, noted for the victory of Bruce. *Fife*, Cupar on the Eden; Dumferline on the Forth; St. Andrew's on the North sea, has an ancient university.

46. SOUTHERN COUNTIES.—*Berwick*, Dunse; Coldstream on the Tweed. *Haddington*, Haddington on the Tyne; Dunbar on the coast; Preston Pans west. *Edinburgh*, Edinburgh on the Forth, the metropolis of Scotland, and the seat of a university;

Leith, the port of Edinburgh, on the frith of Forth; Portobello and Musselburgh on the coast east of Leith; Dalkeith on the Esk. *Lanark*, Lanark on the Clyde, noted for its cotton manufactures; Glasgow, the second city in Scotland, has a university, with extensive manufactures. *Renfrew*, Renfrew on the east; Paisley on the Whitecar, possessing large manufactures; Greenock on the frith of Clyde, which has a great trade to the West Indies, the Baltic, and Portugal; Port Glasgow near the city. *Ayr*, Ayr on the Doon and Ayr; Kilmarnock near the Irvine; Irvine on that river. *Bute*, Rothsay. *Wigton*, Wigton on that bay; Newton Stewart on the Cree; Port Patrick within twenty miles of Donaghadee in Ireland. *Dumfries*, Dumfries on the Nith; Annan on the Annan; Gretna Green, a village in the south-east. *Selkirk*, Selkirk on the Eskrick; Galashiels on the Gala. *Roxburgh*, Jedburgh on the Jed; Kelso on the Teviot; Melrose on the Tweed. In the last three places are the ruins of three magnificent abbeys.

CHAPTER II.—IRELAND.

47. IRELAND is bounded on the east by St. George's channel, the Irish sea, and north channel; and on all other sides by the Atlantic ocean. It extends from $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north lat., and from $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west lon. Its length, from Malin-head in the north to Cork harbour in the south, is about 240 miles; and greatest breadth, from Howth-head near Dublin to Slyne-head in Galway, 170 miles: area 29,000 square miles; population about 8,000,000.

48. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, *Ulster*, *Munster*, *Leinster*, and *Connaught*. These are again subdivided into thirty-two counties, as follows: **ULSTER** nine counties; Antrim, Londonderry, Donegal, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Cavan, Monaghan, Armagh, Down. **LEINSTER** twelve counties; Louth, east Meath, west Meath, Longford, King's county, Queen's county,

Kildare, Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford. CONNAUGHT five counties; Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Galway. MUNSTER six counties; Clare, Tipperary, Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Waterford.

49. MOUNTAINS.—*Mourne* in the south of Down; *Sliebh Bloom* between King's, and Queen's counties; *mount Nephin* near lake Conn in Mayo; *Croagh Patrick* in the same county, south of Clew bay; *Mangerton*, near lake Killarney, in the county of Kerry.

50. LOCHS, or arms of the sea, and BAYS.—*Loch Swilly* in the north of Donegal; *lough Foyle* in the north of Londonderry; *Belfast lough* east of Antrim; *Strangford lough* and *bay* in Down; *Carlingsford bay* between Down and Louth; *Dundalk bay* south of this; *Dublin bay* east of Dublin; *Wexford harbour* east of Wexford; *Ballyleigh bay* in the south; *Waterford harbour* between Waterford and Wexford; *Dungarvon* and *Youghal harbours*, west of this; *Cork harbour*, south of Cork; *Kinsale harbour*, *Dunmanus* and *Bantry bays*, and *Kenmare river*, in the southwest of Munster; *Dingle and Tralee bays* in the west of Kerry; *Shannon bay* north of these, between Kerry and Clare; *Galway bay* south of Galway; *Clew bay* west of Mayo; north of this, *Blackhead bay* and *Broad haven*; eastward *Killala* and *Sligo bays*; north of this, *Donegal bay* south of Donegal.

51. CAPES.—*Malin-head* in the north of Donegal; *Fair-head* in the north of Antrim; *Howth-head* in the east of Dublin; *Carnsore-point* in the south of Wexford; *cape Clear* in an island of that name southwest of Cork; *Mizen-head* in the west; *Kerry-head* in the west of Kerry; *Loop-head* in the southwest of Clare; *Slyne-head* in the west of Galway; *Achill-head* in the

west of Achill island off the coast of Mayo; *Urris-head* north of this; *Tillen-head* in the southwest of Donegal; *Bloody Farland point* in the west.

52. INLAND LAKES.—*Lough Neagh* between Antrim and Tyrone; *loch Earne* in Fermanagh; west of this lake *Melvin*; lakes *Deveraux* and *Ennel* in west Meath; west of these lake *Rce*, separating Longford and west Meath from Roscommon; north of this *loch Allen* in Leitrim; lake *Arrow* west of it in Sligo; lakes *Conn* and *Mask* in Mayo; south of these lake *Corrib* in Galway; lake *Darg* between Galway and Clare; lake *Killarney* in Kerry.

53. ISLANDS.—*Rathlin* off the coast of Antrim; *Lamby isle* off the coast of Dublin; *Clear isle* southwest of Cork; the *Skelligs* off the coast of Kerry; *Valentia* in the south of Dingle bay; *isles of Arran* in the west of Galway bay; *Inishboffin* and *Inishtirk* off the north coast of Galway; *Clare isle* in the west of Clew bay; *Achill* north of it, off the coast of Mayo, the largest island belonging to Ireland; *Inishkea isles* on the west of Mayo; *isles of Arran* off the coast of Donegal; *Tory isle* on the north.

54. RIVERS.—The *Foyle* or *Mourne* rises in Tyrone, flows north, and after passing Londonderry falls into lough Foyle. The *Bann*, from the Mourne mountains, passes through lough Neagh, separates Antrim from Londonderry, and falls into the sea east of lough Foyle. The *Boyne* rises in King's county, flows northeast, passes by Trim, Navan, and Drogheda, and falls into Drogheda bay; it receives from the north the *Blackwater*. The *Liffey* rises in Wicklow, flows north through Kildare, then turns east, and after passing Dublin falls into Dublin bay. The *Slaney* rises in Wicklow, flows

South, through Carlow and Wexford, and falls into Wexford harbour near Wexford. The *Barrow* rises in the Sliebh Bloom mountains in Queen's county, and after passing Port Arlington turns southward, forms the eastern boundary of Queen's county and Kilkenny, passes Carlow, and falls into Waterford harbour; it receives on the west the *Nore*, which passes the town of Kilkenny. The *Suire* rises in the north of Tipperary, flows south till it reaches Waterford, then turns east, passes Clonmel and Waterford, and falls into Waterford harbour. The *Blackwater* rises in Kerry, flows east to Lismore, then south, and falls into Youghall bay near the town of Youghall. The *Lee* rises in the west of Cork, flows east, and after passing Cork falls into Cork harbour. The *Shannon*, the largest river in Ireland, rises in Leitrim, flows south and west through lakes Allen, Baffin, Ree, and Derg, passes the towns of Leitrim, Carrick, Athlone, Killaloe, Limerick, and Clare, separates Leinster from Connaught, and Clare from Limerick, and falls into the Atlantic ocean; it receives on the west the *Suck*, separating Roscommon from Galway, and on the east the *Juny* from lake Deveraux in west Meath. The *May* in Mayo flows north, passes Killala, and falls into Killala bay.

COUNTIES WITH THEIR TOWNS.—

55. **ÚLSTER**, 9 counties.—*Antrim*: Carrickfergus on Carrickfergus bay; Belfast at the mouth of the Logan, a large and commercial town; Antrim on the northeast of lough Neagh. *Londonderry*: Londonderry on the Mourne, south of lough Foyle; Coleraine on the Bann, famous for its fine linen. *Donegal*: Donegal on a bay of the same name; Ballyshannon, a seaport near the mouth of the Erne. *Tyrone*: Lurgannon surrounded with coal mines. *Fermanagh*: Enniskillen. *Down*: Down-Patrick on the Newry, southwest of Strangford bay; Newry on the Newry, has a

linen manufacture and trade in shipping; Bangor on the south of Carrickfergus bay; Donaghadee a seaport, trading with Port-Patrick in Scotland.

56. LEINSTER, 12 counties.—*Louth*: Drogheda on the Boyne, near which the battle of the Boyne was fought; Dundalk on a bay of that name. *East Meath*: Trim on the Boyne. *West-Meath*: Mullingar in the centre; Athlone on the Shannon. *King's County*: Philipstown in the interior on the canal. *Queen's County*: Maryborough in the centre; Port Arlington on the Barrow. *Dublin*: Dublin on the Liffey, the metropolis of Ireland, with elegant buildings and a university.

57. CONNAUGHT, 5 counties.—*Leitrim*: Carrick on Shannon; Leitrim a little above this. *Mayo*: Castlebar inland; Killala on the coast. **MUNSTER**, 6 counties.—*Clare*: Ennis on the Fergus in the centre: Clare south of this. *Tipperary*: Cashel, Clonmel, and Carrick on the Suire. *Limerick*: Limerick on the Shannon, the third city in Ireland. *Kerry*: Tralee on Tralee bay; Dingle on its bay; Killarney on its lake. *Cork*: Cork at the mouth of the Lee, the second city in Ireland, possessing great trade; Kinsale on the Bandon; Bantry on its bay. *Waterford*: Waterford at the mouth of the Suire, a large seaport built by the Danes; Dungarvon on its bay.

58. England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, constitute the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Formerly these countries were independent, and each possessed its own king and government. In 1172, Henry II. king of England conquered Ireland; and in 1283, Edward I. conquered Wales. In 1603 James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the English crown by inheritance, under the title of James I.

59. COLONIES.—In EUROPE, the fortress of *Gibraltar* on the south coast of Spain; the islands of *Malta* and *Gozo* in the Mediterranean south of Sicily; and the island of *Heligoland*, near the mouth of the Elbe, in the German ocean. In ASIA, *British India*, which includes the presidencies of Bengal, Agra, Madras, and Bom-

Bay; *Pegu* and the *Tenasserim* provinces; the islands of *Ceylon*, *Penang*, and *Singapore*, in the Indian ocean; and *Hong-kong* in the China sea, south of Canton. In **AFRICA**, several colonies near the river Senegal; some forts on the coast of Guinea; the islands of *St. Helena* and *Ascension*; the *Cape of Good Hope*; the *Isle of France*; the *Mahé* and *Seychelle* islands. In **NORTH AMERICA**, *Canada*, *New Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, *Newfoundland*, *Cape Breton*, and *Prince Edward's islands*, *Labrador*, and *New Britain*; the *Bermudas* and *Bahamas*, *Jamaica*, and many of the other West India islands. In **SOUTH AMERICA**, part of *Guiana*. In **AUSTRALASIA**, *Australia* or *New Holland*, *Van Diemen's land*, and *New Zealand*.

CHAPTER III.—FRANCE.

60. **FRANCE** is bounded on the north by the English channel, straits of Dover, Belgium, and part of Germany; on the south by Spain and the Mediterranean sea; on the east by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Italy; on the west by the Atlantic ocean. It extends from $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $51^{\circ}8'$ north lat., and from $5^{\circ}4'$ west to $8^{\circ}20'$ east lon.: population, 32,000,000. France is generally a champaign, fertile country, producing wheat and other grains: wine is largely manufactured, and forms the chief export.

61. France was formerly divided into 33 provinces, but in 1789 it was partitioned into 86 departments. The provinces are as follows: *In the north*, along the English channel, *five provinces*; *Flanders*, *Artois*, *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Bretagne*: *in the west*, on the bay of Biscay, *eight*; *Maine*, *Anjou*, *Touraine*, *Poitou*, *Saintonge*, *Guienne*, *Gascony*: *in the south five*; *Bearn* and

Foix, Roussillon, Languedoc, Provence, Dauphiné : *in the east six* ; Lyonnais, Burgundy, Franche Compté, Alsace, Lorraine, Champagne : *in the centre eight* ; Isle of France, Orleannois, Nivernois, Berri, Bourbonnois, La Marche, Limosin, Auvergne.

CHIEF TOWNS.—

62. FIVE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—*Flanders* : Lisle, Dunkirk on the coast ; Douay. *Artois* : Montreuil, Boulogne, Calais, Agincourt. *Picardy* : Amiens and Abbeville on the Somme ; Crecy. *Normandy* : Rouen and Havre on the Seine ; Dieppe on the coast ; Caen on the Orne ; Cherbourg a seaport near Cape la Hague. *Bretagne* : Nantes on the Loire ; Rennes on the Vilaine ; Brest on the west coast, a principal station for the French navy ; St. Malo on the north coast.

63. EIGHT WEST PROVINCES.—*Maine* : Le Mans on the Sarthe ; Laval on the Mayenne. *Anjou* : Angers on the Sarthe. *Touraine* : Tours on the Loire. *Poitou* : Poitiers on the Chien, a branch of the Vienne ; to the west is Fontenay. *Saintonge* : Saintes on the Charente ; Rochefort lower down ; Rochelle on the coast. *Guienne* : Bourdeaux on the Garonne, with a great trade, and the third city in the kingdom ; Blaye near the mouth of the river ; Cahors on the Lot ; Bergerac on the Dordogne. *Gascony* : Bayonne near the mouth of the Adour ; Auch on a branch of the Garonne ; Mont de Marsan on the Adour ; Pau and Orthez on the river Pau.

64. FIVE SOUTH PROVINCES.—*Bearn* and *Foix* : Foix on the Arriege, a branch of the Garonne ; Bagnieres and Tarbe on the Adour. *Roussillon* : Perpignan near the coast. *Languedoc* : Toulouse on the Garonne ; Carcassone on the Aude ; Narbonne on the coast ; to the east Montpellier and Nismes. *Provence* : Aix, noted for its mineral springs ; south of Aix, Marseilles, a large commercial city, trading with the countries on the Mediterranean ; Toulon, the station for the French navy in the Mediterranean ; Arles on the Rhone ; Avignon, formerly the residence of the popes. *Dauphiné* : Grenoble on the Isere ; Vienne and Valence on the Rhone.

65. SIX EAST PROVINCES.—*Lyonnois* : Lyons, at the junction of the Saone and Rhone, a great manufacturing town, famous for its silk goods ; southwest St. Etienne ; Roanne on the Loire. *Bur-*

Yndg : Dijon on the Ouche, a branch of the Saone : Autun on the Atroux, a branch of the Loire : Auxerre on the Yonne ; Macon and Chalons on the Saone. *Franche Comté* : Besançon on the Doubs, an eastern branch of the Saone. *Alsace* : Strasburg on the Rhine, famous for its wooden bridge and cathedral ; Colmar on the Ill, a tributary of the Rhine. *Lorrain* : Nancy on the Moselle ; Metz, a great military arsenal below Nancy ; Verdun on the Meuse. *Champagne* : Troyes on the Seine ; Rheims on a branch of the Aisne, where the French kings are crowned.

66. EIGHT CENTRAL PROVINCES.—*Isle of France* : Paris, the capital of France, on the Seine, the second city in Europe for size and population, and the first for the number and magnificence of its churches, palaces, and other public buildings, and for its scientific institutions : Versailles, west of Paris, celebrated for its vast palace : St. Denis on the Oise to the north ; its cathedral was the cemetery of the French monarchs : Fontainebleau and Melun to the southeast near the Seine. *Orleannois* : Orleans on the Loir, famous for its siege by the English ; Blois below it. *Nivernois* : Nevers near the Loire. *Berri* : Bourges on the Auron, a branch of the Cher ; Chateauroux on the Indre. *Bourbonnois* : Moulins on the Allier. *La Marche* : Limoges on the Vienne. *Limosin* : Tulle on the Vezere. *Auvergne* : Clermont near the Allier ; Aurillac on a tributary of the Dordogne.

67. COLONIES.—The islands of *Guadaloupe* and *Martinique* in the West Indies : *French Guiana* in South America ; chief town Cayenne : *Algiers* in Africa : the isle of *Bourbon* in the Indian ocean : *Pondicherry* and *Chandernagore* in Hindustan : the *Marquesas* islands in Polynesia.

CHAPTER IV.—BELGIUM.

68. BELGIUM is a small country, having Holland on the north, France on the south, Prussia on the east, and the German ocean on the west : population 4,000,000. It is generally level, very fertile, and is one of the most densely inhabited parts of Europe. It possesses mines of coal and iron. Belgium contains nine provinces ;

namely, *Antwerp*, *south Brabant*, *east Flanders*, *west Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Liège*, *Limburg*, *Namur*, and *Luxemburg*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*West Flanders*: *Bruges*; *Ostend* on the coast. *East Flanders*: *Ghent* on the *Scheldt*; to the south is *Oudenard*. *Hainault*: *Mons* near the *Haine*; *Tournay* on the *Scheldt*. *Namur* on the *Sambre* and *Liege* on the *Maese* are the capitals of their respective provinces. *Limburg*: *Mæstricht* on the *Maese*. *South Brabant*: *Brussels* the capital, on the *Senne*, a large and pleasant city.; south of *Brussels* is the village of *Waterloo*, near which a great battle was fought in 1815; east is *Louvain* on the *Dyle*. *Antwerp*: *Antwerp* on the *Scheldt*; above it *Mechlin* or *Malines*, famous for its lace manufacture.

CHAPTER V.—HOLLAND.

69. **HOLLAND** is bounded on the north and west by the German ocean; on the east by *Hanover* and *Prussia*; on the south by *Belgium*: population 2,800,000. *Holland* is a flat country: the inhabitants are obliged to keep out the sea by erecting immense dykes along the coast: sometimes the sea breaks through them, inundates the country, and drowns many of the people. It is divided into nine provinces; *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *North Brabant*, *Guelderland*, *Overyssel*, *Friesland*, *Drent*, *Groningen*. *Zealand* is composed of a number of small islands at the mouths of the *Waal*, *Maese*, and *Scheldt*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Zealand*: *Middleburg* and *Flushing* on *Walcheren* island. *Holland*: *Amsterdam* the capital on the *Amstel*, near the *Zuider Zee*, a great seaport with very extensive trade; westward, *Haerlem*; *Rot-*

sterdam on the Maese, the second city in Holland, possessing considerable trade; Leyden on the old Rhine, with a celebrated university; the Hague, south of Leyden, the seat of the court.

70. FOREIGN POSSESSIONS.—Part of *Luxemburg* belongs to Holland. In Asia, the *Moluccas* or Spice islands; the island of *Java*, chief town Batavia; part of *Sumatra*; *Celebes*; and the *Banda* or Nutmeg islands. In America, a few of the *West India islands*; *Dutch Guiana* in South America, chief town Paramaribo on the Surinam river; several forts on the *Guinea coast* in Africa.

CHAPTER VI.—SWITZERLAND.

71. SWITZERLAND is a small mountainous country, having Germany on the north and east, France on the west, and Italy on the south: population 2,000,000. It is divided into twenty-two provinces called cantons, as follows: *On the west* Geneva, Pays de Vaud, Neuchâtel, and part of Berne: *in the north*, Basle, Argovia, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Thurgovia: *on the east*, St. Gall, and Appenzel: *in the centre*, Fribourg, Berne, Soleure, Lucerne, Underwalden, Uri, Zug, Schweitz, and Glaris: *in the south*, Vallais, Grisons, and Ticino.

72. CHIEF TOWNS.—*Basle* on the Rhine in the north, a manufacturing town: *Soleure* on the Aar, north of Berne: southwest is *Neuchâtel* on its lake: south are *Lausanne* and *Geneva* on the lake of Geneva; the latter is the largest town in Switzerland: in the centre, *Berne* on the Aar, the capital: east of Berne *Lucerne*, and northeast *Zurich* and *Constance* on their lakes. The people of Switzerland are partly protestant and partly catholic: the former constitute the majority.

CHAPTER VII.—GERMANY.

73. GERMANY is an extensive country, occupying the central part of Europe, extending from $45^{\circ} 5'$ to $57^{\circ} 50'$ north lat., and from $6^{\circ} 20'$ to $20^{\circ} 10'$ east lon. It has on the north the Baltic sea, Jutland in Denmark, and the North sea; on the south Switzerland and Italy; on the east the kingdoms of Hungary, Galicia, Poland, and Prussia; on the west Holland, Belgium, and France. Area, 284,000 square miles, or twice and a half that of the British islands: population about 38,000,000.

74. Germany is divided into a number of independent states, as follows: *In the north*, Prussia proper; the kingdom of Hanover; the duchies of Oldenburg, Brunswick, and Mecklenburg: *in the middle*, the grand duchy of the lower Rhine, belonging to Prussia; the duchies of Nassau, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Hesse-Cassel; the Saxe principalities; the kingdom of Saxony: *in the south*, the grand duchy of Baden; the kingdoms of Wurtemberg and Bavaria; the German provinces of Austria. Besides these there are a number of smaller states; and the free towns of Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Main.

75. The chief towns in Germany (excluding those in Austria and Prussia) are, in *Hanover*, Hanover the capital, on the Leine, a tributary of the Weser: in the south, Göttingen with a university; Emden a seaport on the mouth of the Ems. *Saxony*; Dresden the capital on the Elbe; Leipzig on an eastern branch of the Saale, a tributary of the Elbe. The *Saxe principalities*; Weimar; Jena noted for its university; Gotha. *Hesse Darmstadt*; Darmstadt the capital, near the Rhine; Worms; Mentz on the Mayne. *Baden*; Carlsruhe near the Rhine; Heidelberg on the Neckar, with a univer-

city; Mannheim at the junction of the Neckar and Rhine. *Wurtemberg*; Stuttgard the capital, near the Neckar; Ulm on the Danube. *Bavaria*; Munich the capital, on the Isar; Augsburg on the Leck; Ratisbon and Passau both on the Danube; Wurzburg on the Mayne.

CHAPTER VIII.—PRUSSIA.

76. THE kingdom of Prussia occupies the north and west of Germany, and consists of two separate parts: 1. *The larger or eastern part*, bounded on the north by the Baltic and Russia; south by Poland, Austria, Saxony, and the Saxe duchies; east by Russia and Poland; and west by Hanover, Brunswick, and the Hessian states. 2. *The smaller part*, near the Rhine, having Holland and Hanover on the north, France on the south, the duchies of Baden, Nassau, Hesse, and Brunswick, on the east, and the Netherlands on the west. Population about 15,000,000.

77. Prussia is divided into ten provinces: *East Prussia*, *West Prussia*, *Pomerania*, *Brandenburg*, *Posen*, *Silesia*, *Saxony*, *Westphalia*, and two *Rhenish* provinces.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Pomerania*; Stettin on the Oder; Stralsund, a seaport opposite the island of Rugen. *Brandenburg*; Berlin the capital on the Spree; south is Potsdam; Frankfort on the Oder. *Saxony*; Magdeburg and Wittenberg on the Elbe; Halle on the Saale with a university. *Silesia*; Breslaw and Glogau on the Oder. *Posen*; Posen on the Wartha, a branch of the Oder. *West Prussia*; Thorn and Dantzic on the Vistula. *East Prussia*; Konigsberg on the Pregel; Tilsit on the Niemen or Memel; Memel on the Frische-haff. *Rhenish provinces*; Cologne, Bonn, and Coblentz, on the Rhine; to the west is Aix la Chapelle, the capital

of Charlemagne; Treves on the Moselle. The isle of *Rügen* in the Baltic belongs to Prussia.

CHAPTER IX.—AUSTRIA.

78. THIS empire, the third in extent of the European States, lies between 42° and 52° north lat., and 9° and 27° east lon.: area 255,000 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Saxony, Prussia, Poland, and Russia; on the south by Turkey, the Adriatic sea, the states of the church, and the duchies of Parma and Modena; on the east by Russia and Turkey; on the west by Bavaria, Switzerland, and Sardinia: population about 34,000,000.

79. The Austrian provinces may be divided into three classes: 1. The *German provinces*; Austria, Moravia, Bohemia, Tyrol, Styria, and Carinthia: 2. the *Sclavonic or Eastern provinces*; Gallicia (a province of Poland), Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, Dalmatia, and Illyria: 3. the *Italian provinces* of Lombardy and Venice.

80. CHIEF TOWNS.—*Bohemia*; Prague on the Moldau; Carlsbad on the Eger. *Moravia*: Brunn; Olmütz on the Morava; Austerlitz. *Austria*: Vienna on the Danube, the capital of the empire, and the largest city in Germany; Linz higher up. *Tyrol*: Innsbruck on the Inn; Trent on the Adige. *Styria*, Graetz. *Illyria*, Laybach and Trieste, a seaport on the Adriatic. *Hungary*: Pest the capital and Buda on the Danube; Presburg on the borders of Germany; Temeswar the capital of Banat. *Transylvania*: Hermanstadt; Clausenburg. *Croatia*: Carlstadt; Fiume, a seaport on the Adriatic. *Dalmatia*: Zara; Ragusa in the south: there are numerous islands along the coast of Dalmatia belonging to it. *Gallicia*: Lemberg, Lublin, southeast of Warsaw.

Austrian Italy: Milan, a large and beautiful city on the Olona, a tributary of the Po, with a noble cathedral; Pavia near the junction of the Ticino and Po; Como on its lake; Bergamo northeast of Milan; Cremona on the Po; Mantua on the Mincio, a strong fortress; Verona on the Adige; Venice, built on many small islands in the Adriatic, formerly the first commercial city in Europe, and celebrated for its noble palaces; Padua, west of Venice, with an ancient university.

CHAPTER X.—POLAND.

81. POLAND, an ancient monarchy, situated nearly in the centre of Europe, extended formerly to the Baltic sea on the north, the rivers Duna and Dnieper on the east, the Carpathian mountains on the south, and the river Oder on the west. In 1795 it was conquered by and divided amongst the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia. The capital is Warsaw on the Vistula: the other chief towns are Lublin, Grodno, Wilna, and Minsk in Russian Poland.

CHAPTER XI.—RUSSIA.

82. THIS vast empire, the largest in the world, comprehends all the northeast of Europe and north of Asia. European Russia is situated between 40° and 70° north lat., and 20° and 65° east lon.: area about 1,600,000 square miles. It has on the north the Arctic ocean; on the east the Uralian mountains and the rivers Volga and Don; on the south the river Danube, Black sea, and sea of Azof; on the west Sweden, the Baltic sea, Prussia, Austria, and Turkey: population about 50,000,000.

83. Russia is divided into fifty-four governments: the principal are the following: *In the north*, Archangel, Olonetz, Vologda, Viborg: *south of the gulf of Finland*, Revel or Esthonia, St. Petersburg or Ingria, Riga or Livonia, Novogorod: *in the west*, Courland, Wilna, Warsaw, Grodno, Minsk, Volhynia: *in the south*, Podolia, Moldavia, Cherson, Kiev, Poltawa, Ukraine, Catharinoslav, Taurida, country of the Don Cossacks: *in the east*, Saratov, Simbirsk, Kasan, Viatka, Perm: *in the centre*, Tver, Moscow, Jaroslav, Kostroma, Vladimir, Nisnei-Novogorod, Smolensk, Tula, &c.

84. Each government is named after its principal town, and most of these have been mentioned with the rivers. *Moscow* was long the seat of the court: but the emperor Peter (surnamed the Great) removed it to St. Petersburg, which he had built on the Neva. The other chief towns are, *Abo* on the gulf of Bothnia; *Cronstadt* on a small island in the gulf of Finland, the station for the Russian navy; *Mittau* in Courland. The principal seaports are, *Archangel* on the White sea; *Riga* and *Revel* on the Baltic; *Odessa* and *Sebastopol* on the Black sea.

CHAPTER XII.—SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

85. SWEDEN and NORWAY are united into one kingdom, which comprises the whole of that great peninsula anciently called Scandinavia: it is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean; south by the Skagerrack, Cattegat, Sound, and Baltic; east by the Baltic gulf of Bothnia, and Russia; and west by the North sea. Scandinavia is the second in extent of the European states, but the population is only 3,900,000. It is generally a cold, mountainous, barren country. Nor-

way is famous for its forests of pine and fir. The islands of Oland and Gothland belong to Sweden, and the Loffodén isles to Norway.

86. NORWAY is divided into six governments : *Christiana*, or *Aggerhuus*, *Christiansand*, and *Bergenhuus*, in the south ; *Drontheim*, *Nordland*, and *Finmark*, in the north. CHIEF TOWNS : *Christiana*, the capital, on its bay ; *Frederickshall*, a fortress on the frontiers of Sweden ; *Bergen* on the west coast, a seaport with extensive fisheries, is the largest town in Norway ; *Drontheim* on an arm of the sea.

87. SWEDEN contains, *Gothland* in the south ; *Sweden proper* and *Dalecarlia* in the middle ; *west Bothnia* and *Swedish Lapland* in the north. CHIEF TOWNS, *Stockholm* the capital, on lake Maeler ; north of this, *Upsal* with a university ; in the north, *Tornea* at the mouth of its river ; in Gothland, *Gottenburg* on the Cattegat ; *Carlsrona* near Oland ; northwards *Calmar* ; *Carlstadt* north of lake Wener.

CHAPTER XIII.—DENMARK.

88. DENMARK comprises, the peninsula of Jutland ; the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg in Germany ; the islands of Zealand, Funen, Bornholm, and several smaller ones in the Baltic sea : Iceland and the Faroe isles in the Atlantic. Denmark possesses part of west Greenland, north of America ; the islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies ; several forts on the coast of Guinea in Africa ; and Tranquebar in the south of India : population 2,000,000.

89. CHIEF TOWNS.—*Copenhagen* the capital, in Zealand ; *Elsinore* on the Sound ; *Odensee* in Funen ; *Rodné* in Bornholm ; *Kiel* in the north of Holstein ; *Altona*

and *Gluckstadt* on the Elbe; *Sleswick* north of the Eyder; and *Aalborg* on the Lymefjord in the north.

CHAPTER XIV.—SPAIN.

90. SPAIN is situated in the southwest of Europe: it has on the north the bay of Biscay and the Pyrenees; on the south and east the Mediterranean sea; on the west Portugal and the Atlantic ocean. The Balearic isles belong to it: population 14,000,000. Spain is divided into fourteen provinces: *On the bay of Biscay*, Galicia, Asturias, Biscay: *on the French frontier*, Navarre, Arragon, Catalonia: *on the Mediterranean*, Valencia, Murcia, Granada: *in the southwest*, Estremadura, Andalusia: *in the centre*, Leon, New Castile, Old Castile.

91. CHIEF TOWNS.—*Gallicia*, St. Jago inland; Vigo on the southwest coast; Corunna on the northwest coast. *Asturias*, Oviedo. *Biscay*, Bilboa, a considerable seaport; St. Sebastian on the coast, near the borders of France; Vittoria south of Bilboa. *Navarre*, Pampeluna. *Arragon*, Saragossa on the Ebro, famous for its siege in 1808. *Catalonia*, Barcelona on the coast, the second city in the kingdom; Tarragona southwest; Tortosa near the mouth of the Ebro. *Valencia*, Valencia on the Guadalavia; Alicant on the coast southwards. *Murcia*, Murcia on the Segura, Carthagera on the coast, an ancient Carthaginian city. *Granada*, Granada on a branch of the Guadalquiver; Malaga on the coast.

92. *Andalusia*, Seville and Cordova on the Guadalquiver; Jaen north of Granada; Gibraltar on the strait, a fortress taken by the English in 1704. *Estremadura*, Badajoz on the Guadiana; above it Merida; Alcantara on the Tagus. *Leon*, Salamanca on a branch of the Douro; Valladolid on another branch; Leon and Astor-

ga near the mountains of Asturias. *Old Castile*, Burgos on the Alarcon ; Segovia south of the Douro. *New Castile*, Madrid the capital, on the Manzanares ; to the east Alcala ; Toledo on the Tagus ; Talavera below it.

93. *COLONIES*.—The islands of *Cuba* and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies ; the *Canary* isles off the west-coast of Africa ; the *Philippine* and *Ladrone* isles in Asia ; and the *Carolinas* in the Pacific ocean.

CHAPTER XV.—PORTUGAL.

94. *PORTUGAL* is a small kingdom to the west of Spain, by which it is bounded on the north and east, and by the Atlantic ocean on the south and west : population about 3,500,000. It is divided into six provinces : *Entre Douro y Minho* ; *Traz-oz-Montes* ; *Beira* ; *Estremadura* ; *Alentejo* ; *Algarva*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Oporto* at the mouth of the Douro, the second city in Portugal, from whence is exported the wine called Port. *Lisbon*, the capital, is on the Tagus, and possesses a fine harbour.

95. *COLONIES*.—The *Azores* in the Atlantic ocean ; the *Madeira* and *Cape Verd* islands off the west coast of Africa ; several settlements in *Congo*, *Loango*, and *Mozambique* in Africa ; *Goa* and *Diu* in Hindustan ; and *Macao* at the mouth of the Canton river in China.

CHAPTER XVI.—ITALY.

96. *ITALY*, situated in the south of Europe, has on the north Switzerland and Germany ; on the south and west the Mediterranean and France ; on the east, the Adriatic sea. Including the islands of Sicily and Sardinia the population is 21,000,000. Italy is divided into seven principal states : 1. *The kingdom of Lombar-*

dy and Venice, belonging to the Austrian empire (see p. 107.): 2. *the kingdom of Sardinia*, comprising Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, and Nice, in Italy, and the island of Sardinia: 3. *the grand duchy of Tuscany*: 4. and 5. *the duchies of Parma and Modena*: 6. *the states of the Church*: 7. *the kingdom of Naples*, including the island of Sicily.

97. CHIEF TOWNS.—AUSTRIAN ITALY has already been mentioned. SARDINIA; *Turin* in Piedmont, on the Po, the capital; *Chambery* between the Isere and Rhone, the capital of Savoy; *Alessandria* on the Tanaro in Piedmont; *Nice* on the borders of France; *Genoa*, a noble seaport having extensive trade. (For the towns in the island of Sardinia, see p. 77.) PARMA; *Parma* on the river of that name; *Piacenza* on the Po. MODENA; *Modena* near the Panaro; *Reggio* northwest. TUSCANY; *Florence* on the Arno, the capital, a beautiful city; *Pisa* near the mouth of the river; *Lucca* near the sea; *Massa* northwest on the Mediterranean; Leghorn or *Livorno*, a seaport; *Siena* south from Florence. STATES OF THE CHURCH; *Rome* on the Tiber, the capital of the pope's dominions; *Civita Vecchia* on the Mediterranean, a seaport; *Perugia* on the Tiber, near its lake; *Loretto*, *Ancona*, *Rimini*, and *Ravenna*, on the Adriatic; *Bologna* the second city in the pope's territories; *Ferrara* northward near the Po. NAPLES; *Naples* on the west coast, the largest city in Italy; *Gaeta* northward; *Capua* on the Volturno; *Benevento* eastward; *Sakerno* south of Naples on its gulf; *Policastro* and *Tarento* on their respective gulfs; *Reggio* on the straits of Messina; on the Adriatic, *Manfredonia*, *Bari*, *Leccé*, and *Brindisi*.

CHAPTER XVII.—TURKEY.

98. **TURKEY**, or the Ottoman empire, comprises *European Turkey*; Asia Minor, Syria, and the countries on the Euphrates in *Asia*; and Egypt in *Africa*. European Turkey occupies the southeast angle of Europe south of the Danube; and is bounded on the north by Austria and Russia, south by the Archipelago and Greece, east by the Black sea, and west by the Adriatic: population about 10,000,000. It is divided into six provinces: *Roumelia*, *Bulgaria*, *Servia*, *Bosnia*, *Herzegovina*, and *Albania*. Moldavia and Wallachia, which formerly belonged to Turkey, are now independent.

99. **CHIEF TOWNS**.—**ROUMELIA**. *Constantinople* on the Bosphorus, the capital of the empire; *Gallipoli* on the Dardanelles; *Adrianople* on the Maritza, northwest of the capital; *Philippopoli* above it; *Salonica* at the head of its gulf; *Larissa* west of this gulf; *Pharsalia* to the south; *Philippi* northeast of *Salonica*. **BULGARIA**, *Sophia* in the south; *Shumla* eastward, near the Bulkan; *Varna* a seaport; *Widdin*, *Nicopoli*, *Rutschuk*, and *Silistria* on the Danube. **BOSNIA**, *Serajero* on the Bosna, a tributary of the Save: east is *Zvornik*. **HERZEGOVINA**; *Mostar* near the Adriatic. **ALBANIA**, *Janina* on a lake, east from Corfu; *Butrinto*, *Valona*, *Scutari*, and *Durazzo*, on the Adriatic coast. **SERVIA**, *Belgrade* at the junction of the Save and Danube; *Nissa* southeast on the Morava. **MOLDAVIA**, *Jassy*. **WALLACHIA**, *Bucharest*.

CHAPTER XVIII.—GREECE.

100. **GREECE** was until lately a province of Turkey, but is now independent. It comprises the country south

of a line drawn from Arta to Vola; also the neighbouring islands of Negropont, the Sporades, and Cyclades: population about 500,000. The capital is *Athens* near the gulf of Egina; *Salona*, the ancient Delphi, at the foot of mount Parnassus; *Lepanto* at the entrance of its gulf; *Missolonghi* westward; *Thebes* north of Athens. In the Morea, *Tripolitza* in the centre; *Corinth* on the gulf of Lepanto; *Patras* at its entrance; *Napoli di Romania* on its gulf; southward is *Napoli di Malvasia*; *Misitra*, the ancient Sparta, inland; *Modon*, *Coron*, and *Navarino*, in the southwest.

PART III.—AFRICA.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. AFRICA is situated to the south of Europe and west of Asia, and extends from lat. 37° north to 35° south; lon. 17° west to 51° east: length, from cape Bon to the cape of Good Hope, 4620 miles; and breadth, from cape Verd to cape Guardafui, nearly the same; population about 50,000,000. It has the Mediterranean sea on the north; the isthmus of Suez, Red sea, and Indian ocean, on the east; the Atlantic on the west; and the Southern ocean on the south.

2. Africa contains, *in the north*, the Barbary states, Egypt, and Sahara or the great desert: *in the middle*, Senegambia, Upper Guinea; Negroland or Nigritia, Bornou, Darfur, Nubia, Abyssinia: *in the south*, Lower Guinea, the country of the Hottentots, Cape colony, Caffraria, Mozambique, Zanguebar, Ajan, Adel.

3. MOUNTAINS.—In the north the *Atlas* mountains,

extending from east to west along the south of the Barbary states, about 18,000 feet high. North of this range, near the coast, are the *Black* mountains. Through the centre extend the *Jebel Kumrah* or *mountains of the moon*. The *Kong* mountains are a continuation of this range westward: southwest of these are the mountains of *Lions* near Sierra Leone: south of the equator are the *Laputa* mountains. Abyssinia is pervaded by vast and lofty ranges of mountains. The *Nieuwveld* mountains in the Cape colony, containing *Table Mount*, 3582 feet high. The *Red* mountains in the island of Madagascar.

4. RIVERS.—The *Nile*, supposed to rise in the mountains of the Moon, is called the *Bahar el Abiad*, or White river, during its course through Abyssinia, from which it receives the *Bahar Agrak* or Blue river, and the *Tocazza*: it flows north through Nubia and Egypt, passing Dongola, Thebes, and Cairo, and divides into two branches, the eastern of which enters the sea at Damietta and the western at Rosetta: course about 3000 miles. Southeast of Abyssinia the *Hawash* river. The *Cuama* or *Zambesi* river, rising in Mocaranga, falls into the Indian ocean a little north of Soffala bay. South of this are the *Soffala* river falling into Soffala bay; the *Sabia*; the *Manissa* and *Maffiano*, both flowing into Delagoa bay. The *Great Fish* river, rising in Caffraria, falls into the Southern ocean. The *Olifant* rises in the country of the Hottentots, and flows west into the Atlantic north of St. Helena bay. The *Orange* river rises near the northeast extremity of the Cape colony, and flows west into the Atlantic. The *Bambaroque* south of Lower Guinea, and *Coanzo* south of

Matamba, fall into the Atlantic. The *Zaire* or *Congo* separates Congo from Loango, and flows southwest into the Atlantic. The *Niger*, the greatest of African rivers, rises in the western part of the Kong mountains, and flows at first eastward through Nigritia, but afterwards southward through Upper Guinea, and enters the bight of Benin by numerous mouths. The *Mesurada* rises in the Kong mountains, and falls into the Atlantic at the western extremity of the Grain coast. North of this, the *Rio Grande*, *Gambia*, and *Senegal*, all large rivers, rise in the Kong mountains, and flow westward into the Atlantic: course of the *Gambia* 1300; of the *Senegal* 1600 miles. The rivers of North Africa are small and of little importance.

5. LAKES.—In Egypt, lake *Keroun* in the middle; *Mareotis* in the northwest; lake *Bourlos* in the Delta, and lake *Menzaleh* east of the Delta. In Tunis, lake *Soudeah*, anciently called *Tritonia Palus*; salt lake of *Dembea* north of Bornou; lake *Tchad* in the south of Bornou, the largest lake in Africa, said to be 200 miles long by 100 broad, and receiving many rivers: lakes *Dembea* and *Zauaja* in Abyssinia; lake *Maravi* west of mount Laputa.

6. GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.—*Gulf of Guinea*, in which are the bights of Benin and Biafra; of *St. Helena* west of the Cape colony; *Saldanah*, *Table* and *False bays* around the cape of Good Hope. Beyond the cape, *Alyon* bay; then *Delagoa* bay; north of this, *Soffala* bay; off Zanguebar, *Formosa* bay; *Zeila* bay in the gulf of Aden; strait of *Bab-el-Mandel*; gulf of *Sidra* north of Tripoli; gulf of *Cabes* east of Tunis;

strait of *Gibraltar*; *Arguin* bay north of Senegal. Between the island of Madagascar and the east coast is the *Mozambique* channel.

7. CAPES.—On the west coast, capes *Geer*, *Bojador*, *Blanco*, *Verd*, *Roxo*, *Mesurada*, *Palmas*, *Three Points*, *Formosa*, *Lopez*, *Ledo*, *Negro*, *Voltas*, and of *Good Hope*. On the south and east coast, cape *Lagullas*, the most southern point of Africa, *Corrientes*, *St. Sebastian*, *Delgado*, *Bassas*, and *Guardafui*. On the north coast, capes *Mesurat*, *Bon*, *Serrat*, and *Espartel*, south of the strait of Gibraltar.

8. ISLANDS.—In the north and west, the *Madeira* isles, subject to Portugal, principal *Madeira*, capital *Funchal*: the *Canaries*, subject to Spain, principal *Teneriffe*, with a mountain 12,000 feet high: *cape de Verd* isles, subject to Portugal, principal *St. Jago*: the island of *Goëee* near cape Verd is subject to France. In the gulf of Guinea, *Fernando Po*, belonging to Spain; *St. Thomas*, *Prince's island*, and *Annobin*, subject to Portugal; as is also *St. Matthew* south of the equator: *Ascension* and *St. Helena* further south belong to the British. In the Indian ocean, *Madagascar*, 900 miles long by 200 broad; the chief settlement is *Port Dauphin* in the southeast: it is ruled by native chiefs. Eastward is *Bourbon* belonging to the French, and *Mauritius* or *isle of France* to the British. Northwest of Madagascar, the *Comoro* isles, governed by their own king: northeast of these the *Albadra* isles; and still further north the *Mahé* and *Amirante* or *Seychelle* islands.

9. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—The greater part of Africa lies in the *torrid* zone, and therefore affords all the products of tropical countries; such as rice, sugar, spices, &c. The Barbary states and Egypt in the north, the Cape colony and adjoining countries in the south, are without the tropics, and therefore possess a *temperate* though warm climate: their products are those of the south of Europe. (See p. 78.) Owing to the Sahara and other vast sandy deserts in tropical Africa, the heat is there excessive. Winds blowing from the desert, called Simooms, carry with them immense clouds of sand, which sometimes overwhelm whole countries; thus many parts of Egypt which were formerly cultivated are now sandy deserts.

10. INHABITANTS.—The people of Egypt and the Barbary states resemble the Arabs in appearance and manners: they speak the Arabic language. The Abyssinians resemble the Arabs in appearance, and speak a language allied to the Arabic, called the Amharic: they profess a kind of corrupted Christianity. All the rest of Africa is inhabited by a peculiar race of men called *Negroes*. they are distinguished from all other nations by their jet-black skins, woolly hair, and peculiar features: they are divided into a great number of tribes, as the Foulahs, Jaloffs, Caffers, &c.: they speak various languages, which have not yet been examined by Europeans.

11. GOVERNMENT.—There is no extensive monarchy in Africa. Most of the districts are ruled by petty chiefs, who oppress their own subjects and are always at war with each other; so that the people are in a barbarous and wretched condition.

12. RELIGION.—The *Muhammadan* religion is professed in all North Africa from Egypt to Morocco; many of the tribes in the interior are also mussulmans. In Abyssinia a corrupted *Christianity* exists: in the Cape colony Christianity is established. In all the rest of Africa the inhabitants are *idolaters* or *pagans*.

II.—DIVISION OF COUNTRIES IN AFRICA.

13. THE BARBARY STATES occupy all the north of Africa except Egypt; they are five in number: viz. *Morocco*, *Algeirs*, *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, and *Barca*. *MOROCCO*, *Morocco* west of the Atlas mountains; *Fez*, inland; *Mogadore* and *Santa Cruz* on the coast; *Tangier* and *Ceuta* on the strait of Gibraltar; *Salée* on the southwest, a large seaport. *ALGIERS* is now a French colony, the capital *Algiers*, on the sea, is strongly fortified; *Oran* southwest from Algiers; *Bona* east from Algiers; *Constantina* southwest of Bona, a fortified city. *TUNIS*; *Tunis* on its bay, nearly opposite Sicily, near which are the ruins of Carthage; *Susa* on the east coast; *Cabes* on its gulf; *Porto Farino* at the mouth of the Megarda river. *TRIPOLI*; *Tripoli* on the coast; eastward on the gulf of Sidra, *Mesurata*. *BARCA*; *Derna*, *Barca*, *Bengazi*, seaport towns. Population of these states about 10,000,000.

14. SOUTH OF BARBARY are the petty states of *Tafillet*, *Sejelmissa*, *Biledulgerid* or the land of dates, and *Fezzan* whose capital is Mourzouk. Still further south is *Sahàra* or the great desert, extending from the Atlantic to the confines of Egypt, about 3900 miles in length, and about 920 in breadth: it contains *oases* or islands

of fertile ground, the principal of which are *Fezzan*, *Agudez*, and *Bornou*.

15. EGYPT is a narrow valley on both sides of the Nile, about 500 miles in length from north to south. It is divided into three parts; *Upper Egypt* or *Said*, *Middle Egypt* or *Vostani*, and the *Delta* or *Bahari*. Egypt owes its fertility to the annual inundations of the Nile: the climate is hot, and ~~so~~ dry that in upper Egypt it hardly ever rains. The Delta extends from Cairo to the sea-shore, and is the most fertile and populous part of the country.

CHIEF TOWNS.—*Cairo* on the Nile, the capital, contains about 300,000 inhabitants: *Alexandria*, the principal port, is an ancient city built by Alexander the Great; it is between lake Marcotis and the sea: *Rosetta* and *Damietta* at the mouths of the Nile: *Suez* at the head of the Red sea on its gulf: *Cosseir* to the south: *Thebes* was the ancient capital of Upper Egypt: *Memphis* opposite Grand Cairo of Middle Egypt; and *Alexandria* of the Delta. Opposite Cairo are the *pyramids*, immense triangular edifices; the largest, near *Giza* or *Jizeh*, is 500 feet high, and covers eleven acres of ground. Population of Egypt about 3,000,000.

16. NUBIA lies between Abyssinia and Egypt, and contains the kingdoms of *Senaar* and *Dongola*: it consists almost entirely of sandy and rocky deserts. ABYSSINIA has Nubia on the north, and the Galla country and Adel to the south. It is a mountainous country, with a temperate climate and fertile soil. The chief towns are, *Gondar* the capital, near lake Dembea; *Axum* the ancient capital; *Adowa*, *Massuah*, and *Arkeeko* are ports on the Red sea.

17. CENTRAL AFRICA or NIGRITIA is divided into a great number of little states, the chief of which are *Ludamar*, *Sego*, *Tombuctoo*, *Houssa*, *Begarmee*, &c. On the borders of Nubia, *Bornou*; and west of Abyssinia, *Darfur* and *Kordofan*. CHIEF TOWNS: *Timbuctoo*, north of the Niger, has an extensive caravan trade, *Kano* the capital of Houssa; *Cobbe* of Darfur; *Bornou* of Bornou.

18. WESTERN AFRICA.—SENEGAMBIA contains the tribes of the *Foulahs*, *Jaloffs*, and *Mandingoes*. UPPER GUINEA contains *Sierra Leone* and *Cape Coast-castle*, belonging to the English. The capital of *Dahomey* is Abomey; of *Ashantee*, *Coomassia*; and of *Benin*, *Benin*.

19. LOWER GUINEA contains *Loango*, *Congo*, *Angola*, *Benguela*, with the towns *Loango* and *Benguela* on the coast, and *St. Salvador* near the river *Congo*.

20. SOUTHERN AFRICA includes the country of the *Hottentots*, *Caffraria*, and *Cape Colony*. The former is a sandy desert country, inhabited by a few wandering tribes. *Caffraria* to the northeast of the Cape, is more fertile: the inhabitants, called *Caffers*, are a pastoral people, and superior to most African tribes. *Cape Colony* is mountainous, generally barren, but in some parts fertile, producing corn and wine. Most of the country is only fit for pasturage; and the wealth of the colonists consists in their flocks and herds. The inhabitants are European colonists, Negroes, and a few *Hottentots*. It belongs to Great Britain.

21. EASTERN AFRICA.—North of Caffraria; *Natad codst, Delagoa coast, Soffala, Mozambique, Zanguebar, Ajan, Adel*. The Portuguese have many settlements along this coast. CHIEF TOWNS: *Soffula, Zimbao* inland, *Mozambique, Quiloa, Melinda, Brava, Magadoxa*, and *Zoila* near the straits of Bab-el-Mandel. These countries are very little known.

PART IV.—AMERICA.

I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. AMERICA, also called the New World from its recent discovery by Europeans, extends from the Arctic to the Southern ocean, and has the Atlantic on the east, and the Pacific on the west. It consists of two vast peninsulas united by a long isthmus, and extends from 70° north to 56° south lat. Its length from north to south exceeds 9000 miles; the average breadth is about 2000. The area is estimated at from 15 to 17 millions of square miles: population about 50,000,000.

NORTH AMERICA.

2. NORTH AMERICA is the peninsula north of the isthmus of Panama, and extends from 7½° to 70½° north lat., and from 55° to 168° west lon. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean; on the south by the gulf of Mexico, isthmus of Panama, and Pacific ocean; on the east by the Atlantic; and west by the Pacific. Length from north to south 4,300 miles; and greatest breadth, from Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 3000 miles. Population about 33,000,000. It

contains British America in the north, the United States in the middle, and Mexico with Guatemala in the south.

3. MOUNTAINS.—America is traversed in its whole length from north to south by an uninterrupted chain of mountains: that part situated in North America is called the *Rocky mountains*, and the *Cordilleras* of Mexico; highest peaks, mount *Elias* in the north of Mexico, and the peak of *Orizaba*, a volcanic mountain in Vera Cruz, south of the gulf of Mexico. The *Apalachian* or *Alleghany* mountains in the United States, running from northeast to southwest, 6000 feet high: they are called the *Blue* and *White* mountains in New Hampshire. The *Ozark* mountains, west of the Mississippi, from 600 to 700 miles in length. The *Blue Peak* in Jamaica, 7400 feet high.

4. SEAS, BAYS, GULFS, AND STRAITS.—*Baffin's bay* and *Hudson's strait*, between Greenland and North America; *Cumberland strait* southwest of Davis's strait; *Hudson's strait* north of Labrador; *Fox channel* west of Hudson's strait; *Hudson's bay* south of Fox channel; *James's bay* in the south of Hudson's bay; *strait of Belleisle* between Labrador and Newfoundland; *gulf of St. Lawrence* south of this; *Fundy bay* between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; *Chesapeake bay* between Virginia and Delaware in the United States; *Gulf of Florida* between Florida and the Bahamas; west of this the *gulf of Mexico*; *bay of Campeachy* in the south of the gulf of Mexico; *Honduras bay* in the west of the Caribbean sea; *gulf of California* west of Mexico; *Nootka sound* between the continent and Vancouver's isle;

Cross sound and *Prince William's sound* north of this; *Bristol bay* north of Alaska.

5. LAKES.—Between the United States and Canada there is a chain of five great lakes: the largest of these, *lake Superior*, 400 miles long and 175 broad, is the greatest fresh-water lake in the world. The next is *lake Huron*, 240 miles long and 186 broad; then *lake Michigan*, nearly 300 miles long and 75 broad: *lake Erie*, 265 miles long and $63\frac{1}{2}$ broad at its centre: *lake Ontario*, 172 miles long and nearly 60 broad: all these communicate by straits and rivers. Northwest of *lake Superior* is the *lake of the Woods*; in the same direction still further are *lakes Winnipeg* and *Winipegos*; *Athabascow* and *Slave lake*. Besides these there are a great number of smaller lakes west of Hudson's bay. *Lake Mistissing* north of Lower Canada; *lake Nipissing* north of *lake Huron*; *lake Simcoe* between *Huron* and *Ontario*; *lake Champlain* in the northeast of the United States. In the northwest of Mexico, *lake Timpanagos*; south of this *lake Chapala*; in the centre *lake Tezcucó*, on which is the city of Mexico; *lake Nicaragua* in Guatemala, 120 miles long and 40 broad; northwest of this, *lake Leon*.

6. CAPES.—Cape *Farewell* south of Greenland; cape *Walsingham* in Davis's strait; capes *Chidley* and *Charles* in Labrador; cape *Race* southeast of Newfoundland; cape *Sable* south of Nova Scotia; cape *Cod* east of New England; cape *Hatteras* southward; cape *Florida* south of Florida; cape *St. Antonio* west of Cuba; cape *Catoche* in Yucatan; cape *Gracias a Dios* southeast of Yucatan. On the west coast, cape *Blanco* near Nicaragua

lake; cape *St. Lucas* south of California; south of this cape *Corrientes*; cape *Flattery* south of Vancouver's isle; cape *St. James* south of Queen Charlotte's isle; and cape *Prince of Wales* at Behring's strait.

7. PENINSULAS.—*Melville peninsula* north of Hudson's bay; *Labrador* between Hudson's bay and the gulf of St. Lawrence; *Nova Scotia*; *Florida*; *Yucatan* in Mexico. On the west coast, *California*, and *Alaska* in the northwest.

8. RIVERS—that flow into the Atlantic. The *St. Lawrence* issues from lake Superior, flows through lakes Huron, Erie, Ontario, and passes Kingston, Montreal, and Quebec. It is 90 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable for 400 miles up the country: its course is not less than 2000 miles: it receives the *Ottawa*, separating upper from lower Canada, and the *Seguenai* near its mouth. Between lakes Erie and Ontario it is called the *Niagara*, and has an immense fall or cataract. The *St. John* from New Brunswick falls into Fundy bay. The *Harricano* and *Albany* rivers fall into James's bay: the *Severn*, *Hill*, and *Churchill* rivers into Hudson's bay. In the United States, the *Connecticut* rises in the White mountains, and flows south between New Hampshire and Vermont into the Atlantic. The *Hudson* flows south through New York, and reaches the sea at New York city: it receives the *Mohawk* from the west. The *Delaware*, separating Pennsylvania and Delaware from New Jersey, falls into Delaware bay; Trenton and Philadelphia are on it. The *Susquehannah* in Pennsylvania, the *Potomac* separating Maryland from Virginia, and the *James's river* in Virginia, all flow into Ches-

peake bay. The *Great Pedee* and *Santee* rivers in the Carolinas, and the *Savannah* separating South Carolina from Georgia, flow into the Atlantic ocean. The *Alabama* river in Alabama flows south into the gulf of Mexico at Mobile. All these rivers in the United States rise in the Allegany mountains. The *Mississippi*, the greatest of American rivers, rises west of lake Superior, and flows southward past St. Louis, Natchez, and other towns, into the gulf of Mexico at New Orleans: its tributaries are very numerous; the largest is the *Missouri*, which, rising in the Rocky mountains, flows east and south, and joins the Mississippi above St. Louis; it receives the *Yellowstone*, *La Platte*, *Konza*, *Osage*, and other rivers: course 3000 miles. The *Arkansa* and *Red* rivers also rise in the Rocky mountains, and join the Mississippi on its western side: course of the former 2000, and of the latter 1500 miles: on the east side the Mississippi receives the *Illinois* and *Ohio* rivers; the latter is formed by the junction of the Allegany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg in Pennsylvania, flows southwest and then west, separating Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, from Virginia and Kentucky: it receives the *Scioto* and *Wabash* rivers from the north, the *Kenaway*, *Kentucky*, *Cumberland*, and *Tennessee* rivers from the south: course 980 miles. The length of the *Missouri* and *Mississippi* amounts to 4265 miles. In Mexico the *Rio del Norte* rises in the Rocky mountains, and flows south into the gulf of Mexico: course 2000 miles. In Guatemala the *Rio St. Juan* flows from Nicaragua lake into the Caribbean sea.

9. *Rivers which flow into the Pacific and Arctic ocean.*—In Mexico, the *Rio Grande*, flowing from lake

Chapala; the *Rio Colorado* and *Rio Gila*, rising in the Rocky mountains with many smaller rivers, fall into the gulf of California; the *Columbia*, the largest river on the west side, rises in the Rocky mountains, receives the *Lewis*, *Multuoma*, and other rivers, and flows west into the Pacific; north of this are *Fraser's* and *Caledonia* rivers, having the same origin and termination as the *Columbia*. The *Unija* or *Peace* river rises from the Rocky mountains, and flows into Athabascow lake; after issuing from this it takes the name of *Slave* river; passes through Slave lake; is then called *MacKenzie's* river, and falls into the Arctic ocean: course about 1200 miles. East of this is the *Copper-mine* river, which flows into the Arctic ocean opposite the Duke of York's archipelago.

10. ISLANDS.—North of Hudson's bay, *Southampton* island: north of Melville peninsula, *Cockburn* island: west of Barrow's strait, the *North Georgian* isles: on the east coast, *Newfoundland*, 300 miles long and about the same breadth, is valuable chiefly for its cod fishery; chief town St. John's. In the gulf of St. Lawrence *Prince Edward's island*, capital Charlotte's Town: *cape Breton*, north of Nova Scotia, is 100 miles long; chief town Louisburg. The island of *Anticosti*, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and a few small islands south of Newfoundland. The *Bermudas* or *Somer isles* in the Atlantic, east of the United States; principal St. George. All the preceding islands belong to Great Britain. To the United States belong, *Long island* south of Connecticut; *Nantucket* and *Martha's Vineyard* east of Rhode island; *Staten island* belonging to New York. On the west coast *Quadra* or *Vancouver's island*; north

of this *Prince Royal isles*, *Queen Charlotte's island*, and many others : south of Alaska *Kodiak island* : south of California, the *Revillagigedo isles*.

11. The WEST INDIA ISLES lie between North and South America, extending from Florida, eastward and then southward, to the mouths of the Orinoco in South America. They may be divided into four groups, thus :

1. The BAHAMAS, a chain of small islands surrounded by coral reefs, and extending from Florida to the east end of Cuba : the principal are, *Bahama*, *Lucaya*, *Providence*, and *Gudnahoni* or *St. Salvador*, the first point of America discovered by Columbus in 1492 : they are said to be 500 in number, but not more than twelve or fourteen are inhabited, which belong to Britain.

2. The GREAT ANTILLES, consisting of *Cuba*, *St. Domingo* or *Hayti*, *Jamaica*, and *Porto Rico* : the largest, *Cuba*, belongs to Spain, and is 700 miles long by 70 broad ; population about 800,000 : capital Havanna on the northwest coast ; in the southeast are Cuba and St. Salvador. *St. Domingo* or *Hayti*, the western part of which formerly belonged to the French and the eastern to the Spaniards, has become independent by the revolt of the negro inhabitants : it is 440 miles long by 140 in its broadest part : capital Port-au-Prince in the west of the island ; St. Domingo in the southeast. *Jamaica*, belonging to the British ; is 120 miles long by 60 broad : population about 400,000 : Kingston the capital is in the southeast ; Spanish town near the south is the seat of government. *Porto Rico* with a town of the same name belongs to Spain : length 120 miles and breadth 40 : population 100,000.

3. The CARIBBEE ISLANDS, extending from the

Virgin Isles to Trinidad : they are subdivided into three groups : 1. The VIRGIN ISLES ; *St. Thomas, St. John's, St. Croix, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada*. 2. The LEEWARD ISLES, *Anguilla, St. Martin's, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Bartholomew, St. Christopher's or St. Kitt's, Barbuda, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, Guadaloupe, Cape Terre, Mariegalante, and Dominica*. 3. The WINDWARD ISLES, south of the preceding ; *Martinique, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Granada, Tobago, Trinidad*. Of the Caribbee islands, *Guadaloupe, Cape Terre, Mariegalante, and Martinique*, belong to France ; three of the Virgin isles, viz. *St. Thomas, St. John's, and St. Croix*, belong to Denmark ; *St. Eustatia* to the Dutch ; and *St. Bartholomew* to Sweden : all the others, sixteen in number, belong to the British.

4. The LITTLE ANTILLES, along the northern coast of South America ; *Margarita, Tortuga, Buen Ayre, Curaçoa, Orba*. *Margarita* belongs to Spain, *Curaçoa* to the Dutch, and the rest to Colombia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

12. This great peninsula is bounded on the north by the isthmus of Darien, the Caribbean sea, and the north Atlantic ocean ; south by the Southern ocean ; east by the south Atlantic ocean ; and west by the Pacific ocean. In shape it is triangular ; extending from 12° north to 56° south lat., and from 35° to 81° west lon. : length from north to south 4660 miles, breadth from east to west 3160 : population about 15,000,000.

13. It contains, *in the north*, Colombia and Guiana ; *in the east* Brazil ; *in the west* Peru and Bolivia ; *in the south* Chile, La Plata, and Patagonia.

14. MOUNTAINS.—The *Andes* or *Cordilleras*, extend along the whole length of South America, following the direction of the western coast : they are second only to the Himalayas in height. *Chimborazo* in the south-west of Colombia is 21,440 feet above the sea level : *Illimani* and *Sorata* in Peru are yet loftier, being from 24 to 25,000 feet high. As these mountains extend at from one to two hundred miles distance from the western coast, none of the rivers on that side can acquire any considerable volume before they reach the sea : on the contrary, the rivers on the east side flow thousands of miles before arriving at the ocean, and attain an immense magnitude. In Brazil, a range of hills extends along the east coast, from the mouth of the Rio de la Plata to Bahia.

15. GULFS, BAYS, AND STRAITS.—Gulfs of *Darien*, *Maracaybo*, and *Trieste*, in the Caribbean sea : north of Brazil the *estuary* of the river *Amazon* : east of Brazil *bay of All-saints* ; *estuary* of the *La Plata* between La Plata and Brazil : south of this in Patagonia, *bay of Matthias* or *Port St. Antonio*, and *bay of St. George* : *strait of Magellan*, between Patagonia and the island of Terra del Fuego : *strait of Le Maire* between Terra del Fuego and Staten island ; *gulfs of Penas* and *Chenas* west of Patagonia : *Arica harbour* in the south of Peru : *Guayaquil bay* southwest of Colombia : *Bahia del Choco* on the west : north of this *bay of Pangma*.

16. LAKES.—*Lake Maracaybo* in the north of Colombia, which is joined to the sea by a strait : *lake Titicaca* in the northwest of Buenos Ayres : *lake Parima* in Guiana : *lakes Grande* and *Tehuel* in the north of Patagonia.

47. RIVERS.—The *Magdalena* rises from the Andes in Popayan, flows northward between the eastern and middle branches of the Andes: it receives the *Cauca* from the west, passes Handa and Teneriffe, and after a course of 800 miles falls into the Caribbean sea. The *Orinoco* rises in Colombia, near lake Pariana, through which it passes, takes a circular sweep to the northwest, receiving the rivers *Guaviara*, *Meta*, *Apuré*, and many smaller streams, from the west, and falls into the Atlantic south of Trinidad by numerous mouths, after a course of 1400 miles. In Guiana are the rivers *Essequibo*, *Demerara*, *Berbice*, *Surinam*, and *Marowice*, which run northward and fall into the Atlantic. The *Amazon* or *Maranon*, the greatest river in the world, has its source in the Peruvian Andes: it is formed by the junction of the *Ucayali* and *Tunguragua*, and receives from the north the *Napo*, *Patumayo*, *Yapura*, and *Rio Negro*; they all rise in the Cordilleras, the Negro being the largest: from the south the Amazon receives the *Yavari*, *Yutai*, *Yurua*, *Tefe*, *Puros*, *Madeira*, *Tapayos*, and *Xingu*, of which the *Madeira* is the largest; it flows from west to east through a space of 3600 miles, and divides into two branches, (the southern branch joins the *Araguay*;) by which it enters the Atlantic: its estuary is 180 miles broad, and it is navigable for nearly 2000 miles. The *Araguay* rises in the hills in the interior of Brazil, and flows north, joining the southern arm of the Amazon. The *Parnaiba* and *Rio Francisco* in Brazil rise in the hills of the interior, and flow into the Atlantic, the former in a northerly and the latter in a northeasterly direction. The *Parana* and *Uruguay* rise in the coast range of hills in Brazil; the former is joined by the *Paraguay*,

a large river rising in the centre. The Paraná and Uruguay unite to form the Rio de la Plata; which falls into the Atlantic between La Plata and Paraguay. The La Plata is 30 miles wide at Buenos Ayres, and 150 miles wide at its mouth; course 1800 miles, of which 1200 are navigable. South of the La Plata are the *Colorado*, *Sangual*, *Negro*, and *Camarones* rivers, all rising in the Andes, and flowing southeast or east into the Atlantic.

18. CAPES.—*Cape St. Marta* on the northwest of Colombia; *cape Nassau* south of the Orinoco; *capes Orange* and *De Norte*, north of the Amazon; *Cape St. Roque* northeast of Brazil; *cape Frio* east of Rio Janeiro; *cape St. Maria* and *cape St. Antonio* north and south of the La Plata; *cape Corrientes* south of this; *cape Blanco* south of the gulf of St. George; *cape Virgenes* north of Magellan's strait; *cape Horn* in an island south of Terra del Fuego; *cape Pilaes* northwest of the same; *cape Tres Montes* west of Patagonia; *cape Aguja* and *cape Blanco* northwest of Peru; *cape St. Francisco* west of Colombia.

19. ISLANDS.—On the west the *Pearl isles* in the bay of Panama: *Gallipagos* near the equator; the principal of which is *Albemarle*; *St. Felix* west of Chile: *Juan Fernandez* south of this; west of Patagonia, *Chiloe*, *Campana*, and *Madre de Dios* islands: south of Patagonia *Terra del Fuego*: south of this are the *south Shetland* islands: *Staten island*: northeast are the *Falkland isles*; east are *Georgia* and the *Sandwich islands*; on the coast of Brazil, *isle St. Catharina*; northeast from Rio Janeiro, the *Trinidad isles*: northeast from

Brazil, *Fernando Noronha*; at the mouth of the Amazon, *Juanes* or *Marjo* island.

20. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.—As America extends from the arctic circle in the north to the frozen regions of the south, it possesses every variety of climate; the northern and southern extremities being excessively cold, the central parts equally hot, and the intermediate districts temperate. Thus in North America all the country north of the 50th parallel of latitude, and in South America Terra del Fuego, possess an *arctic* climate; the winters being long and very severe; the soil generally barren and unfit for agriculture. Canada, the United States, and the northern part of Mexico, in North America; Chile and La Plata in South America, have *temperate* climates. Lastly, southern Mexico and Guatemala, the West Indies, Colombia, Guiana, Brazil, and Bolivia, are *tropical* countries. But those parts of America which are mountainous or consist of elevated plains possess a temperate climate even between the tropics: this is the case with the interior of Mexico, which is an elevated plain; and with the country on each side of the Andes in South America. Thus the city of Quito, directly under the equator, has a temperate climate, being situated at an elevation of 9500 feet above the sea.

21. INHABITANTS.—The original inhabitants of America are called *Indians*: at its discovery by Columbus in 1492 they were its sole possessors. After this event the *Spaniards* conquered and colonized the West Indies, Mexico, and Guatemala, in North America; Colombia, Peru, Chile, and La Plata, in South America.

The *Portuguese* in like manner took possession of Brazil. About 100 years after the discovery of America the *English* began to colonize North America: the *Dutch* also formed settlements in New York, and the *French* in Canada; but these all fell into the power of the *English*. America was thus divided among the *English*, *Spaniards*, and *Portuguese*. At the present time the inhabitants of America may be divided into three classes. 1. The native Indians inhabit that part of North America lying north of Canada and west of the Mississippi; they also form the greater part of the population of Mexico, Guatemala, and South America. 2. The European colonists constitute the population of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the United States, in North America, and a part of the population of Mexico, Guatemala, and the South American States. In the United States and British America the inhabitants are descended principally from the British, and resemble them in appearance, manners, language, and religion: in Mexico and South America they are descended from the Spaniards and Portuguese, whom they resemble in the same way. 3. The Negroes form the third class of the population of America. They are most numerous in the West India islands, the southern states of North America, and in Brazil. In the British West India islands they have been set free; but everywhere else in America they are slaves.

22. GOVERNMENT.—The different European colonies in America were ruled by governors sent from the mother-countries till 1776, when the United States revolted from the British and became independent: subsequently the other colonies followed this example; so

that now all the American states are independent except the West Indies, and the country north of the United States in North America, which still belongs to the British. In all the independent American states, the government is republican, except Brazil, which is a limited monarchy.

23. RELIGION.—In the United States, British America, and those West India islands belonging to Great Britain, the protestant religion prevails; in Mexico, Guatemala, South America, and the West India islands belonging to Spain, the Roman catholic. The native Indian tribes are too ignorant to have any religious system: they worship spirits or demons.

DIVISION OF COUNTRIES IN NORTH AMERICA.

I.—BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

24. The BRITISH POSSESSIONS in North America consist of *Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's and Anticosti islands*. All the country north of Canada, called *New Britain*, is claimed by the British, although inhabited by independent native tribes.

CHIEF TOWNS.—NOVA SCOTIA; *Halifax*, the capital, with an excellent harbour, is the station for the British navy on the North American coast; *Annapolis* on the west of Fundy bay. NEW BRUNSWICK; *Frederick's Town* on the river St. John; *St. Ann* on the opposite bank; *St. John's* at the mouth of the river. CANADA; *Kingston* the capital, *Montreal* and *Quebec* in lower Canada, all on the river St. Lawrence: *York* or *Toronto* on lake Ontario, the chief town of upper

Canada. NEW BRITAIN contains no towns, but only a few trading forts on the rivers flowing into Hudson's bay and on James's bay. The native tribes are named Crées, Knistenaux, Chipawas, Esquimaux, &c. The population of Canada is about 850,000; of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, &c., about 300,000. The number of the Indian tribes is not exactly known.

H.—UNITED STATES.

25. The UNITED STATES occupy the central part of North America: they extend from 24° to 49° north lat.; and 67° to 125° west lon.: area 1,913,125 square miles. They are bounded on the north by British and Russian America, south by Mexico and the gulf of Mexico, east by the Atlantic, and west by the Pacific. The number of states is now thirty-one: the original number was thirteen: population 23,264,000.

26. The states are now usually divided into Northern and Southern. The NORTHERN STATES are again classed into Eastern, Middle, and Western. The EASTERN or New England states, six in number, are, *Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island*. The MIDDLE states, four in number, are, *New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware*. The WESTERN, seven in number, *Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri*. The SOUTHERN STATES are fourteen in number; viz. *Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and California*. Besides the states, there are some territories; as, *Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah*, and the district of *Colombia*.

27. CHIEF TOWNS.—*Penobscot* and *Portland* in Maine; *Boston* in Massachusetts with a fine harbour, the third trading city in the states; *Providence* in Rhode island; *New York* on an island at the mouth of the Hudson, the greatest commercial town in North America; *Philadelphia* on the Delaware, the richest and best built city, and originally the capital of the states; *Washington* on the Potomac, between Maryland and Virginia, the present capital: in South Carolina, *Charleston* a seaport: in Alabama, *Mobile*, a seaport from whence cotton is exported: in Louisiana, *New Orleans* near the mouth of the Mississippi, the second commercial city; *St. Louis* in Missouri on the same river; *Louisville* and *Cincinnati* on the Ohio; *Detroit* in Michigan; *Buffalo*, a port at the eastern extremity of lake Erie.

III.—MEXICO AND GUATEMALA.

28. MEXICO is an extensive country, between 15° and 42° north lat., and 87° and 124° west lon.: length from north to south 1800 miles, breadth from east to west 800: population about 8,000,000. It is divided into nineteen states. Chief Towns: *Mexico* the capital, considered the finest city in America, lies 7400 feet above the sea, and is built on the borders of the lake Tezcuco: population 160,000. The principal ports are *Vera Cruz* east of Mexico, on the gulf of Mexico; and *Acapulco* westward on the Pacific. Mexico is famous for its silver-mines, more than 3000 in number, and producing annually the value of more than two and a quarter crores of rupees, or £2,250,000. Logwood, a valuable dye, is brought from Campeachy in Yucatan.

29. GUATEMALA or CENTRAL AMERICA lies south

of Mexico, and extends from 8° to 18° north lat., and from 82° to 94° west lon.: length from north to south about 1000 miles; breadth from 100 to 300 miles: population about 2,000,000. It contains five states, *Guatemala*, *Salvador*, *Honduras*, *Nicaragua*, and *Costa-Rica*. Chief Towns, *Guatemala* the capital; *Leon* on its lake; *Carthago*; *St. Jago* near the eastern border.

DIVISION OF COUNTRIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

30. COLOMBIA occupies the northern portion of South America, and lies between $6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south and $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north lat., and 58° and 83° west lon. Its length may be 1200 miles and breadth 900. It has the Caribbean sea on the north, Brazil and Peru on the south, Dutch and Portuguese Guiana on the east, and the Pacific on the west: population about 3,000,000. It has recently been subdivided into three states, *Venezuela*, *New Granada*, and *Ecuador*.

31. CHIEF TOWNS: *Santa Fe de Bogotá*, *Popayan*, and *Quito*, on the slopes of the Andes: on the north coast, *Cartagena*, *Maracaybo*, *Caraccas*, and *Cumaná*: on the west coast, *Panama* and *Guyaquil* on their gulfs.

32. GUIANA is the tract of country comprised between the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Atlantic ocean. It is divided into *Spanish*, *Dutch*, *British*, *French*, and *Portuguese* Guiana. It is covered with vast impenetrable forests: the only parts cultivated are those bordering on the sea coast and on the rivers Essequibo, Surinam, &c.

CHIEF TOWNS: *Spanish* Guiana, *St. Thomé*; *British* Guiana, *Demerara*; *Dutch* Guiana, *Paramaribo*; and *French* Guiana, *Cayenne*.

33. PERU, situated on the west coast of South America, between $3^{\circ} 20'$ and $21^{\circ} 50'$ south lat., and 65° to 81° west lon. : population 1,700,000. It has Colombia on the north, La Plata on the south, Brazil on the east, and the Pacific on the west. Peru is famous for its gold-mines. CHIEF TOWNS : *Lima* the capital ; *Callao* its seaport ; north of lake Titicaca, *Cuzco* the ancient capital ; west, *Arequipa*, the second city in Peru ; north of Lima, *Truxillo*, a seaport.

34. BRAZIL occupies nearly all the eastern part of South America, and extends from 4° north to 34° south lat., and from 35° to 72° west lon. : length from north to south 2600 miles, and from east to west 2400 : area 2,500,000 square miles : population about 5,000,000. Brazil has Guiana and the Atlantic ocean on the north and northeast ; Colombia, Peru, and La Plata, on the west ; and the Atlantic on the south and southeast. All the interior of the country is inhabited by independent native tribes : the Portuguese colonists are settled on the coast.

35. Brazil is divided into nineteen provinces ; fifteen along the coast, and four in the interior. In the NORTH, the provinces of *Rio Negro* or *Amazonia*, north of the river Amazon ; south of this river *Para* ; and on the north coast, *Maranham*, *Piauhy*, *Seara*, and *Rio Grande*. On the EAST COAST, *Paraiba*, *Pernambuco*, *Bahia*, *Porto Seguro*, *Espiritu Santo*, *Rio Janeiro*, *San Paulo*, *Santa Catharina*, and *Rio Grande*. INLAND are *Matto Grosso*, *Minas Geraes*, *Goyaz*, and *Parana*. Capital *Rio Janeiro*, a great commercial port with a fine harbour ; north of this *St. Salvador* or *Bahia*, the second city in Brazil ; *Pernambuco* ; *Paraiba* : on the north coast

Parnaíba, Maranhão, and Pará. Brazil is a very fertile country; sugar and coffee are largely exported. It contains mines of gold and diamonds in the interior.

36. BOLIVIA formerly was a portion of La Plata, but became independent in 1824. It extends from 9° to 25° south lat., and $57\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west lon. It has Brazil on the northeast, and east; Buenos Ayres on the south; Peru and the Pacific ocean on the west: area 350,000 square miles: population 600,000. CHIEF TOWNS, *Potosí*, celebrated for its silver-mines; *Oruro*, *La Paz*, and *San Lorenzo*.

37. LA PLATA OR BUENOS AYRES extends from 25° to 40° south lat., and 56° to 71° west lon. It has Bolivia on the north, Patagonia south, Brazil east, and Chile west: population 1,000,000. La Plata consists of vast level plains, called Pampas, which are pastured by myriads of wild horses and cattle: the latter are slaughtered by thousands every year for their hides and tallow. CAPITAL, *Buenos Ayres* on the Río de la Plata: on its north bank *Monte Video*; *Mendoza* westward, at the foot of the Andes; *Cordoba* on the river Primero; still further north in the interior *Tucuman*. Between La Plata and Brazil lies PARAGUAY, an independent state; capital *Assumption*.

38. CHILE is situated on the western coast of South America, having Bolivia north, Patagonia south, La Plata east, and the Pacific ocean west; between 25° and 42° south lat., and 69° to 74° west lon.: length from north to south 1175 miles, mean breadth 150: area 175,000 square miles: population 1,200,000. It is

divided into eight provinces ; namely, *Coquimbo*, *Aconcagua*, *Santiago*, *Colchagua*, *Maule*, *Concepcion*, *Valdivia*, *Chiloe*. CHIEF TOWNS, *Santiago* and its harbour ; *Valparaíso*, the principal seaport in Chile ; north is *San Felipe* and *Copiabo* ; south are *San Fernando*, *Concepcion*, and *Valdivia*. Chile has mines of copper.

39. PATAGONIA lies south of Chile and La Plata, extending to the strait of Magellan. It is inhabited entirely by independent Indian tribes. The Araucanians, who live south of Chile, are the most powerful and warlike of these tribes, and have never been conquered. Some of the tribes to the south are remarkable for their gigantic stature. It contains no towns : population unknown.

PART V.—AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

CHAPTER I.—AUSTRALASIA.

1. AUSTRALASIA, so called from its southern position, lies midway between Africa and South America, separating the Indian from the Pacific ocean. It includes *Australia* or *New Holland*, the largest island in the world ; south of this, *Van Diemen's Land* or *Tasmania* ; north and northeast, *New Guinea*, *New Britain*, and *New Ireland* ; *New Caledonia*, *New Hebrides*, *New Zealand*, and all the other smaller islands lying between 3° and 50° north lat., and between 135° east and 170° west lon.

AUSTRALIA.

2. AUSTRALIA or NEW HOLLAND lies between 10° and 39° south lat., and 112° and 154° east lon.

Its length from east to west is 2400 miles, and breadth from north to south about 1700. It is divided from Van Diemen's Land on the south by Bass's strait, about 140 miles wide. The greater part of this vast country is yet unexplored by Europeans, who have formed settlements on the eastern, southern, and southwestern coasts, but have not penetrated far inland. The interior of the country, so far as it is known, consists of vast plains. It is generally better adapted for pasturage than agriculture: the chief export is wool; the climate is warm and dry. In 1851 gold in immense quantities was discovered, and has ever since attracted numerous immigrants.

3. MOUNTAINS.—A considerable part of Australia appears to have a mountain-girdle not far from the shores. A range of mountains runs along the eastern coast, from Wilson's promontory in the south, to cape York in the north. In the parallel of Sydney, this range bears the name of the Blue mountains; further north it is called the Liverpool Range. On the east declivity of the Liverpool range is a burning mountain, not volcanic, but apparently bituminous.

4. RIVERS.—The *Lachlin* and *Murrumbidgee* unite to form the *Murray* river, which flows west and south into the sea on the southern coast: north of these are the *Macquarie* and *Darling* rivers; and in the southwest the *Swan* river.

5. GULFS, BAYS, AND HARBOURS.—On the north the great *gulf of Carpentaria*; on the east coast *Harvey's bay*, ports *Macquarie* and *Jackson*, *Botany-bay*; on the south coast, *Spencer's gulf*, *gulf of St. Vincent*, *Western port*, and *Port Philip*; on the west, *Shark's bay* and *Exmouth's gulf*.

6. COLONIES.—On the east coast, NEW SOUTH WALES, which extends westward from the Pacific ocean to the meridian of 141° E. lon. Its northern limits are not definitely assigned: the southern boundary is formed by the river Murray. CHIEF TOWNS: *Sydney*, the capital, on Port Jackson; *Paramatta*, *Windsor*, *Liverpool*, *Bathurst*, *Newcastle*.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA, or Swan River settlement, consists of that portion of the country which lies between the meridian of 129° and the Indian ocean. CHIEF TOWNS, *Perth*, the capital, on Swan river; *Freemantle*; and *Albany*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA, situated between the meridians of 132° and 141° E., and between the southern coast and the parallel of 26° S., contains nearly 300,000 square miles. *Adelaide* the capital is on the east side of St. Vincent's gulf.

VICTORIA, recently a part of New South Wales, under the name of the Port Philip district, occupies the south-east corner of Australia, and has an area larger than that of Great Britain. Its capital is *Melbourne*.

7. By the Australian Colonies Bill, passed in 1850, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia prospectively, are each to possess a Legislative Council, the number of members to be liable to variation, and to be determined by the respective governors in council; one-third to be appointed by the Crown or its representative, and two-thirds to be elected by the colonies. It has also been provided that the Crown may nominate any one of the governors of the Australian colonies to be Governor-General. The Legislative councils of two or more of the colonies may require the convocation of a general assembly, to consist of the Governor-General and a house of delegates, to be elected by

each legislative council in the proportion of two for each colony, and one additional member for every 15,000 inhabitants in each colony.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, or TASMANIA.

8. VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, south of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's strait, extends 210 miles from north to south, by 150 from east to west, possessing an area of 27,000 square miles. *Hobart Town* in the southeast is the capital; north of this *Launceston* on the *Tamar*. *Norfolk island*, a penal settlement, is included in the government of Van Diemen's Land.

RIVERS, the *Derwent*, *Hoon*, and *Tamar*.

HARBOURS, the *Derwent*, *Port Davy*, *Macquarie harbour*, *Port Dalrymple*, and *Oyster bay*.

9. NEW ZEALAND, southeast of Australia, consists of two large islands, and one of smaller dimensions. The northern island, or New Ulster, about one sixth less than England and Wales, though mountainous is fertile, has excellent harbours, and has recently begun to be colonized by the English: the middle, or New Munster, separated from it by Cook's strait, is nearly one fourth larger than England and Wales. The southern island, or New Leinster, only equal in extent to a moderate-sized English county, is mountainous, barren, and very cold. The group extends about 800 miles in length from north to south, but the breadth is comparatively small. Chief Towns, *Auckland*, the capital; *Wellington*, *New Plymouth*, *Nelson*, *Otago*, and *Canterbury*.

10. NEW GUINEA or PAPUA consists of two portions joined by an isthmus, and lies north of Australia, from

which it is separated by Torres' strait: it is 1200 miles long, and from 200 to 500 miles broad. It possesses no European settlements, and is therefore little known. The birds of paradise, remarkable for the beauty of their plumage, are found here. Around Papua are the *Wajoo isles* on the northwest; *Galawatte* south of these; the *Aroo isles* on the southwest; the *Great* and *Small Key island* near these; *Timorlaut* southwest of the *Aroo isles*.

11. East of New Guinea is *New Britain*, a populous and fertile island; northwest of this the *Admiralty isles*; east of New Britain, *Solomon's isles*; southeast of these the *New Hebrides*, the chief of which are Mallicollo and Spirito Santo. To the northward are *Duff's* group: southwest of the Hebrides, *New Caledonia*, about 200 miles long.

12. The inhabitants of the Australian islands are extremely barbarous and savage; they have no manufactures or commerce. Most of them have a strong resemblance to the negroes of Africa in their dark complexion, woolly hair, and peculiar features.

CHAPTER II.—POLYNESIA.

13. POLYNESIA (meaning 'many islands,') consists of the numerous groups of islands in the Pacific ocean east of Australia and the Asiatic islands. Most of them were discovered in 1779 by the celebrated navigator Captain Cook.

14. The groups north of the equator are the *Pelew isles*; north of New Guinea and east of the Philippines, about eighteen in number; the *Carolinas* lie east of these, about thirty in number; principal, Hogoleu and Yap:

northward are the *Ladrone isles*, twelve or fourteen principal Guajam and Tinian: northeast of the Carolinas, the *Sandwich isles*, the most important of all; at the largest, *Hawaii*, or Owyhee, Captain Cook was killed. Besides the preceding there are many smaller groups not worthy of enumeration.

15. South of the equator:—East of the New Hebrides, the *Feejee* and *Friendly isles*, *Navigator's isles*, *Society* and *Georgian isles*, *Marquesas* and *Washington's isles*. Besides these there are numerous solitary isles, as *Pitcairn's island* east of the Society isles.

16. The inhabitants of the Polynesian islands are superior to those of the Australasian, in form, stature, and mental capacity. When first discovered, they were barbarous and depraved; but recently the inhabitants of some groups (as the Society, Sandwich, and Navigator's isles,) have become converted to Christianity and civilized.

